Atlanta Constitution.

By W. A. Hemphill & Co. ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 24, 1875. Vol. VII---No 211

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATLANTA HOUSES.

VISITORS TO THE FAIR ENTERtained. Also, families and day boarders desired. MISSES DuPRE, 50 Broad street. oct9—dtf

CANDY & CRACKER MANUFACTORY, G. W. Jack, Whitehall street.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE — McNaught & Scrutchin, Whitehall st.

PRODUCE and Commission Merchant—R. J. Griffin, No. 60 Decatur street, Wholesale dealer in Eggs, Poultry & Butter.

COMMISSION Merchants and Grocers—McDaniel & Gilreath, 117 Whitehall st.

MANUFACTURER OF BURIAL CASES, M. Gargile, No. 9 Ivy street.

BUSINESS UNIVERSITY—B. F. Moore, President, cor. Broad and Alabama sts.

LIQUORS, Champagne, Cider, etc., T. F. Grady, 22 Alabama st., near Ga. Depot.

STOVES and Housefurnishing Goods—F. M. Richardson, 82 Whitehall street.

CLOTHING—W. B. LOWE & CO., Whitehall street.

MERCHANT TAILORING—Dykeman, No. 4 Peachtree st., imported goods only.

MEAT MARKET AND DAIRY—H. C. Sawtell, 105 Whitehall street.

JEWELRY AND AGENT for ARUNDEL Spectacles—Er Lawshe, Whitehall st.

PHOTOGRAPHS—SMITH & MOTES, 82 Whitehall street.

OILS AND FINE GROCERIES—Jno. T. Hagan & Co., 114 Whitehall street.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY—J. J. Ford, corner Pryor and Line streets.

DYEHOUSE—JAMES LOCHREY, Hunter street.

RESTAURANT—THOMPSON'S, James' Bank Block.

J. M. BORN, JR., & CO., AGENTS FOR Coal Creek and Soddy Creek Coal, corner Broad and Alabama streets. nov3, '74—dly

HOTELS.

READ HOUSE,

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE. If you desire first-class accommodations be sure to stop at this House.

W. M. LEWIS, W. G. GANT, } Clerks. june28—dtf

THE LANIER HOUSE, Macon, Georgia, B. Dub, Proprietor. Good accommodations. june5—dtf

VIRGINIA HOTEL, Newnan, Georgia. This Hotel is kept by two ladies from Virginia, who will guarantee you something good to eat, polite servants, clean rooms, good beds, and a jolly Clerk. Don't forget the place. PROF. WELLS, Clerk. july19-dtf

B. F. COLLINS, PROPRIETOR OF the DAWSON HOTEL, Dawson, Georgia, thoroughly renovated and refurnished. The traveling public will find this establishment, under the present management, a first-class hotel. dec6—dtf

WASHINGTON HOTEL, Washington, Wilkes county, Georgia. W. G. Barrett, Lessee. New proprietor—new and elegant furniture throughout. This house is unsurpassed in all of its appointments. Be sure and give him a call. oct17—dtf

PULASKI HOUSE, Johnson Square, Savannah, Ga., S. N. Papot & Co., Proprietors. Pleasantly located. The only hotel in the city facing south, (which is of great importance in this climate,) with a frontage of 273 feet. The best and most comfortable hotel in the Southern States. Kept strictly first-class in all its departments. july5—dtf

NEW BRICK HOTEL.

PYE HOUSE,

FORSYTH, GEORGIA.

By E. D. BROWN AND SISTER.

RATES OF BOARD:

Per day	$2 00
Per week	10 00
Single meal	50
Single lodging	50

Rooms spacious and airy. Accommodation superior. Baggage transported to and from hotel free of charge. E. D. BROWN, Formerly of Milledgeville Hotel. Mrs. JULIA D. THWEATT, Late of Columbus, Ga. sep13—dtf

KENNESAW HOUSE, MARIETTA, GA. J. Q. A. Lewis, Proprietor of the above house, with W. M. Lewis as Clerk, announce to their friends, and the public, that everything is in first-class condition, and that no expense or attendance shall be spared in giving satisfaction to all guests. nov21—dtf

THE COUCHE HOUSE, Kingston, Ga., W. F. Robertson, Proprietor—would respectfully inform the traveling public that his large and spacious hotel is now open for the reception of visitors. He is prepared to accommodate several families. Board and lodging—rooms well furnished—$25 per month. Summer visitors would do well to give him a call. dec30-dtf

RICKS HOUSE.

CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.

This new and commodious brick hotel, recently completed and newly furnished, is open for public patronage. No effort will be spared to make guests comfortable. nov22—dtf E. T. WHITE, Agent.

POMONA HOUSE, CLARKESVILLE, Georgia.—This house is more desirably situated than any other house in town—affording a full view of some of the finest mountain scenery in Georgia. It is about one hundred yards from a fine mineral spring. A splendid summer resort. M. B. O'CALLAGHAN, Formerly of Globe Hotel. june14—d3tw6w

NORCROSS HOTEL.

SUPPER HOUSE.

BY MR. AND MRS. J. G. TRAMMELL.

Board, per day	$2 00
Board, per month	$25 to $30 00
Single meals	75 cents

jan1—dtf

BROWN'S HOTEL,

E. E. BROWN & SON, Proprietors, MACON, GEORGIA.

Opened January 1st, 1856.

BOARD .... $3 PER DAY.

E. E. Brown & Son, Proprietors of this popular Hotel, would inform their numerous friends that on and after the first day of September next the rates will be reduced to THREE DOLLARS PER DAY.

The Proprietors would respectfully return their grateful thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to the house for near twenty years, and assure their many friends that we will use our best endeavors for the future to give the same satisfaction that we have in the past. Every attention given to ladies and families, and large rooms always ready for commercial travelers visiting Macon. Respectfully, aug30-dtf E. E. BROWN & SON.

NELMS HOUSE,

GRIFFIN, GEORGIA,

BY MRS. A. M. NELMS.

Near Passenger Depot. Rates of Board per day, $2 50; Single Meal, 75 cents. [dec11-tf

NEWTON HOUSE—Mrs. Janet Haudrup, corner of Main and Spring streets, Sparta, Georgia. Terms, $2 00 per day, lodging included; 50 cents per meal without lodging. mar3-dtf

PALMETTO HOUSE, Spartanburg C. H., S. C. Located near center of the city. Renovated and new furniture. A. TOLERSON, Proprietor.

BARTOW HOUSE, Cartersville, Ga. P. S. Sheiman, Clerk. dec4-dtf.

DENTISTS.

DENTIST—D. SMITH, D. D. S., Resident Dentist, No. 66½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga., over Chamberlain & Boynton's. may6-d6m

DR. G. HOLLAND, Dentist, formerly of Augusta, Ga., has permanently located at No. 50 North Broad, junction of Luckie and Peachtree streets, and offers his professional services to the citizens of Atlanta and surrounding country. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. jan 11-tf

DR. E. BILLUPS, Resident Dentist. Office over Chamberlain & Boynton's, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. jan 7-dtf

L. D. CARPENTER, DENTIST, No. 47 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

HACKS.

GAINESVILLE AND DAHLONEGA HACK LINE. Leaves Gainesville immediately on the arrival of the up passenger train, everyday, and arrives at Dahlonega at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Leaves Dahlonega every day, and connects with the down afternoon's passenger train. Good Hacks and careful drivers will always be found at Dahlonega to convey passengers to Porter Springs or other points, upon reasonable terms. aug31—dtf

BANKS.

BANK OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA. F. M. Coker, President; W. W. Bell, Cashier. Paper discounted. Deposits received. Foreign and Domestic Exchange bought and sold. Checks on all points in Europe in sums to suit. Agents for the Inman and Cunard Steamship Lines. First-class and steerage tickets, lowest rates. July 4-dly

GENERAL LAND DEALER.

A. M. COCHRAN, General Land Agent, and Dealer in Real Estate, Gainesville, Ga. Special attention given to the examination and analysis of mineral lands, and the purchase and sale of the same. Office Southeast Corner Public Square, Gainesville, Georgia. may 9-dly

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. H. LOWTENDER, HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Atlanta in the practice of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics. Office—Drug Store of Venable & Collier. Residence—No. 7 National Hotel. nov5—d6mo

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Proceedings of Both Branches.

[Specially Reported for The Constitution.]

SENATE.

SATURDAY, January 23, 1875.

Senate called to order by President Simmons at 10 o'clock.

Prayer by Rev. J. H. Harris.

RECONSIDERED.

Mr. Peavy moved the reconsideration of the action of Senate of yesterday relative to the bill to protect and preserve unimpaired the right of trial by jury. The move to reconsider was simply for the purpose of laying it on the table for the present.

Mr. Cain did not see that anything would be gained by it. The bill had been ably discussed, and he did not think it right to consume any more time on it. The bill could not be amended or any new feature be developed that would remove its objectionable features. He saw no objection to reconsider for the purpose of laying it on the table for the balance of the session, but did not think that after the vote was cast against it it should be reconsidered to be discussed.

Mr. Howell saw no reason for a reconsideration.

Mr. Black—said that he voted against the bill, but if it would be any gratification to the Senator from the 36th, to have the bill reconsidered, he would vote for it.

Mr. Hester—said that the bill, or a similar one, had passed the last session of the Senate by a hundred majority; this session it has been voted down by quite a majority, why he did not know, perhaps it were as well to reconsider.

Mr. Black—Could see nothing but danger to the people from the passage of the bill. It had been before the Senate and ably discussed. The executive, the judicary, and the Legislature have spoken out in opposition to the bill, and he did think it was wrong to reconsider.

Upon vote to reconsider 21 yeas, 13 nays.

The bill was placed at the foot of the calendar.

BILLS READ SECOND TIME.

Bills were taken up and read second time and referred to appropriate committees.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVEROR,

stating that he had approved of the bill appointing a committee to investigate the indorsement of the state of the Macon and Brunswick railsoad bonds.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

was granted Messrs. Lester, Brinbury, Rutherford, McDaniel and Payne.

RESOLUTIONS.

That W. A. Graham be added to the finance committee, Adopted.

That the committees of the house and senate on the penitentiary constitute a joint committee during the present session. Adopted.

Mr. Gilmore—That the committees of the house and the senate on the lunatic asylum be a joint committee during the present session. Adopted.

Mr. Reese—That the comptroller general furnish the senate with a list of all the insurance companies who have paid money into the comptroller general's office. Adopted.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

Mr. Arnow—To incorporate the State's Savings Bank of Georgia.

Mr. Crawford—To amend the charter of the city of Columbus, so as to provide for two sectons for the city, the one for the whites and one for the colored.

Mr. Felton—To authorize the gas light manufacturing company of Americus to manufacture gas, and to incorporate the same.

Mr. Hester—To authorize the ordinary of Elbert county to hold the office of clerk.

Mr. Howell—To amend the collection laws of this state.

Also, to amend act prescribing a new charter for the city of Atlanta.

Mr. McAffee, 32d—To relieve Julia Moore, of the county of Lumpkin.

Mr. Perry—To provide for the appointment of state printer. Governor to let out the contract. To take effect after the expiration of the time for which the recent printer was elected.

BILLS READ THIRD TIME.

To fix the fees of ordinaries and clerks of superior courts in lien cases. Lost.

To repeal section 1305 of the code of 1873, refers to time for electing members to congress. Withdrawn.

To prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within three miles of Washington Institute, in Hancock county. Passed.

To empower grand juries to appoint committees, whose duties are defined in the bill. Lost.

To amend section 154 of the code of 1873. Lost.

To further define the duties of state geologist and his assistants, and for other purposes. Amended by committee. Passed.

To prescribe the manner in which moneys arises from fines and forfeitures from road duties, shall be applied. Passed.

To fix by law the standard weight of cotton seed—fixing it at 30 pounds to the bushel. Amended by fixing standard weights of various commodities as follows: Wheat, 60 pounds; shelled corn, 56; corn in the ear, 70 pounds; peas, 60 pounds; rye, 56 pounds; oats, 32 pounds; barley, 47 pounds; irish potatoes, 60pounds; sweet potatoes, 55 pounds, white beans 60 pounds, clover seed 60 pounds, timothy seed 45 pounds, flax seed 56 pounds, hemp seed 44 pounds, blue grass seed 14 pounds, buckwheat 51 pounds, dried peaches, unpealed 33 pounds, peaches pealed 38 pounds, dried apples 24 pounds, onions 37 pounds, stove coal 80 pounds, unslacked lime 80 pounds, turnips 55 pounds, corn meal 48 pounds, wheat bran 20 pounds, cotton seed 30 pounds, ground peas 25 pounds, plastering hair 8 pounds. Passed.

To fix by law the standard weight of a bushel of oats in this state. Laid on the table.

To consolidate the offices of tax receiver and tax collector in the county of Lumpkin, and regulate the pay of same. Passed.

ADJOURN.

Senate adjoourned.

HOUSE.

House called to order by Speaker Hardeman.

Prayer by Rev. H. E. Cassidy, representative from Effingham.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

The call of the counties was resumed.

Mr. King—To make valid the official acts of the county officers of Camden county.

Also, to empower the commissioners of Camden county to order an election under certain circumstances.

Mr. Pierce—To amend the act creating a board of commissioners of Calhoun county.

Also—To authorize Dr. R. T. Kendrick, of Calhoun, to sue and collect for medical services.

Mr. Mathews—To reduce the bond of the sheriff of Berrien county to $5000.

Mr. Neal—To prevent the use of intoxicating liquors in influencing elections in this state.

Mr. McKinley—To donate the old penitentiary to the mayor and council of Milledgeville for educational purposes.

Mr. Carter of Appling—To authorize tax collectors to sell insolvent tax fi. fas.

Mr. Hoge—To ratify and confirm the action of the city of Atlanta in the purchase of a lot on Marietta street, to be conveyed to the United States for the erection of Public Builcings

Also, to ratify and confirm the action of the Mayor and Council of Atlanta in purchasing and taking a transfer to themselves of a mortgage held by a Northwestern Mutual Insurance company, of Milwaukee, on the State Capitol building.

Mr. Thomas—To regulate the compensation of tax receivers and collectors of Chatham county.

Also, To amend the several acts relative to the civil and criminal fees of the sheriff of Chatham county.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

To create a Board of Commissioners for Baker county. Passed.

To protect the clerks of superior courts. Judiciary committee report that it do not pass. Report agreed to and bill lost.

To amend section 610 of the code. Judiciary committee report that it do not pass. Report agreed to, and bill lost.

To repeal section 639 of the Code. Passed.

To reduce the bond of the sheriff of Glasscock county to $5000. Finance committee report bill do not pass. Report agreed to and bill lost.

To repeal the act exempting cotton and woolen factories from taxation.

Mr. Wilcoxon offered as an amendment, provided the act does not interfere with the vested rights of any factory on corporation, organized under the act repealed. Agreed to.

Mr. Walsh moved to make it the special order for eleven o'clock on Thursday next, which motion prevailed.

To repeal the act exempting iron furnaces from taxation.

Mr. Calhoun, of Fulton, moved to make it the special order for Thursday next, which motion prevailed.

To reduce the bond of the sheriff of Marion county to $5,000. Committee on judiciary report it do not pass. Report agreed to, and bill lost.

To exempt persons over 65 years of age from serving as jurors. Judiciary Committee recommend that it do pass by substitute exempting all persons over 60 years of age from serving as jurors. Report agreed to and bill passed.

To amend section 279 of the Code, so far as applies to the county of Pike.

Mr. Peden offered an amendment that the County Judge hold his court alternately at Zebulon and Barnesville, which was agreed to and bill passed.

To amend the act authorizing the transfer of executions. Passed.

To authorize the tax collector of Marion county to issue executions against tax defaulters for 1873 and 1874. Finance committee recommend it do pass by substitute making the law applicable to all tax collectors. Report agreed to and bill passed.

To prescribe the manner in which insolvent lists of tax collectors shall be allowed. Lost.

To exempt $200 of household and kitchen furniture from taxation. Referred to finance committee.

To abolish the offices of tax collector and receiver, and authorize the sheriff and deputy sheriff the duties of said offices in Murray County. Passed.

To exempt from taxation $5,000 worth of property belonging to widows and persons who have lost an arm or leg. Lost.

To authorize S. H. Gailey to peddle without license in this State. Referred to judiciary committee.

To empower the Commissioners of Quitman county to hire out convicts. Passed.

To repeal an act requiring persons over 50 years of age to serve as road commissioners in Lumpkin county. Passed.

To provide for the collection of fines and insolvent costs in Glasscock county. Referred to Judiciary committee.

To confer upon the commissioners of Swainsboro, in Emanuel county, the exclusive power to grant license to retail liquors in two miles of the court house. Passed.

To authorize the court of ordinary to probate the will of James M. Gray, deceased, of Jones county, and to authorize Roland T. Ross, Ordinary of Jones county, to act as executor under said will, without resigning his said office. Passed.

To amend the act making valid contracts with the Augusta Real Estate and Building Association. Passed.

To amend paragraph 4, section 6, of article 3, and paragraph 5, section 6, article 3, of the constitution of this state. Prohibits state aid, or legislature enacting particular classes of local bills. Judiciary committee recommend do pass by substitute, which was agreed to. Passed by a constitutional majority, yeas 132, nays 5.

To change the time of electing Congressmen. Referred to Committee on Privileges and Elections.

To change the line between the counties of Coweta and Merriwether. Made special order for Monday.

To make Joseph F. Andrews, of Crawford county, a free dealer. Lost.

To authorize Isaac S. Clements, school commissioner of Forsyth county to apply the poll tax of 1874 to pay the claim of Henry L. Patterson, school commissioner for 1871. Passed.

To change the present school system so far as applies to Glasscock county. Referred to committee on education.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

Bills were read the second time and referred to appropriate committees.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Shellnut asked a suspension of the rules to introduce a resolution to appoint a joint special committee to whom all bills to amend the Constitution of the state should be referred. The house refused to suspend the rules.

Mr. Warren offered a resolution tendering seats on the floor to Hon. A. C. Pate and Chancellor H. H. Tucker, which was agreed to.

MEMORIALS.

The petitions of Mr. Henrietta Miller and of Boughton, Nisbet, Barnes, and Moore, were referred to the finance committee.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

Leaves of absence were granted Messrs. Frederick George, Stewart of Sumter, Culver, Pitman, Hall, Baker, Camp, Peeples and Wynn.

CONCURRED IN

The house took up the senate resolution making the senate and house committees on the penitentiary a joint committee and concurred.

The house adjourned until 9:30 A. M. Monday morning.

Atlanta Goods Lost.

[By telegraph to The Constitution.]

NEW YORK, January 23.—Ice impedes the ferries.

The steamer Mediator is probably a total loss. The cargo was principally intended for Augusta and Atlanta, and roughly stated to amount to between $50,000 and £75,000.

A Probable War.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

LONDON, January 23.—It is feared a collission between Turkey and Montenegro is inevitable. Russia and Austria have both warned the Hospader that he declares war against Turkey on his own responsibility.

The Senatorship in West Virginia.

(By Telegraph to The Constitution.)

CHARLESTOWN, W. V., Janury 23. In the ballot yesterday for United States Senator, Walker reeeived 17; Candler 16; Brannon 12. A long contest is promised.

Children Burned.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

CRAWFORD, N. J., January 23.—John Gleason's house, with two children four and two years old, were burned.

The Carlists.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.

HENDAYE, January 23.—It is reported the Carlists are approaching Barcelona, which they hope to enter by republican connivance.

Solid Ice.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—East river is solid ice from shore to shore. Hundreds are crossing on the ice.

Congressional.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Neither house in session.

—Mr. L. R. Townsend, of San Francisco, is a lucky man. He is an architect and an artist. Last summer he put up $3,000 into silver stock and has sold out lately for $30,000. Besides this he bought a lottery ticket and won $10,000 on that. It is safe to say that he will die poor.

Cotton—Volume III—No. 21.

The receipts this week are 97,617, bales, compared with 158,000 last year, and 134,000, the year before.

It is likely the receipts for next week will be about 125,000 bales, compared with 160,000 last year, and 115,000 the year before, and the receipts at the interior towns 25,000 bales, compared with 35,000 last year, and 22,000 the year before.

WEATHER.

The thermometer has averaged 40 degrees at noon; cloudy and cool every day; light rain on four days. Rain-fall for the week. th of an inch.

To show how very unpleasant the weather has been for a month past, our record is, there have been twenty-five cloudy days and five only partially clear since Christmas day. On sixteen days, rain or sleet have fallen. The same week last year, the thermometer was 53 degrees at noon; clear and cold two days; cloudy and cool five days. Rain-fall for the week. 85 of an inch. The same week year before last, the thermometer was 35 degrees at noon; clear and cool two days; cloudy and cold five days Rain and sleet on three days. Bain-fall for the week. 75 of an inch.

ATLANTA MARKET—RECEIPTS.

	1875.	1874.
Receipts this week	1,860	1,650
Receipts previously	50,167	42,150
	52,027	43,800

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments this week	854	1,750
Shipments previously	46,974	39,521
	47,828	41,271

STOCK.

Stock on hand	3,853	1,765

PRICES.

Middlings	14	13½

It will be seen that the receipts here are 8,227 bales more than last year, and the price ½ a cent a pound higher. The receipts at this place for the next five weeks last year were as follows: 1,750, 1,500, 1,200, 500, 260, and for the balance of the season were small—only 4,750 bales for the next six months. 91 per cent. of the total receipts last year was received here up to the first day of March, and the per cent. will not vary much from the same amount this year.

RECEIPTS.

The daily receipts at all ports for the next week, for the past four years, are as follows:

	1871	1872	1873	1874
Saturday	19,505	13,712	15,300	26,918
Monday	25,484	19,127	20,887	35,386
Tuesday	23,229	15,308	24,192	25,702
Wed'day	27,491	11,733	16,827	26,202
Thursday	27,712	14,850	13,355	25,411
Friday	28,518	15,416	23,865	19,631
Various	1,364	644	1,296	951
	153,303	91,790	115,713	160,201

The weekly receipts for the four weeks in February, and five weeks in March, for the past five years are as follows:

1870	1871	1872	1873	1874
103,975	152,790	85,274	119,959	148,756
94,784	160,166	88,200	126,938	128,580
91,809	137,551	74,013	108,727	123,056
79,199	132,775	73,260	104,266	102,678
73,110	129,972	49,153	80,773	98,236
63,902	133,216	50,632	82,902	79,649
42,978	104,574	37,340	74,720	66,711
52,089	78,310	40,195	55,563	63,026
45,347	76,321	34,270	49,135	59,047

NEW YORK.

This market has been active with a very large business doing in actual cotton. Sales of spots 18,000 bales at a rise of ¼ of a cent. The price has now risen one and one-eighth cents from the lowest point. At this price holders seem satisfied and are offering their stocks very freely. The market closes weak at a decline of ⅛ of a cent. Contracts have been quiet, sales small. No change in the price. There was a spur on Monday in consequence of the very small receipts for three days—only 27,000 bales. This was caused by the sleet a week before, stopping the delivery of cotton for two days all over the south. The weather was so extremely unpleasant that farmers would not expose themselves or their teams. Any cause that checks the flow of cotton from plantation, does not effect the receipts at the ports until a week or ten days after, as it takes about that time for cotton to reach the sea board from farms.

LIVERPOOL.

This market has been very active with large sales, at a rise of ⅛ of a cent. in the price.

The Manchester spinners are now pretty well stocked up, and if our receipts for next month continue liberal, it is likely the Liverpool market may be dull, with small sales, and if so it will affect the markets in this country unfavorably.

BOMBAY, INDIA.

The receipts and shipments from this city for the past few months have been too small to attract attention. But now, as the crop is coming in freely, it will command the notice it deserves. The following are the figures for the receipts and shipments to Great Britain and the continent, for this year, and the two years past, from the first day of January:

	1875.	1874.	1873.
Receipts	50,000	47,000	40,000
Shipments to Great Britain	26,000	18,000	16,000
Shipments to the continent	16,000	6,000	16,000

SOUTHWEST GEORGIA.

One of our correspondents writing us from this portion of the state, says: "It has been so cloudy and wet for a month past, we have not seen the sun but for a few minutes at a time. This extremely bad weather and the holidays have kept back the cotton, making the receipts small. I am certain that there is considerable cotton on the plantations. There is fully 25 per cent. of the crops still in this neighborhood. The farmers around me all being small planters, and only raising a few bales each, always sell their crops early. This year they have fully as much cotton on hand now as last year. For the past three weeks there has been scarcely anything doing in cotton, but the farmers are willing to sell at present prices, and are now beginning to move their cotton again. The farmers will use largely of fertilizers this year, as they find by experience that it benefits the land about 65 per cent. the first year, 25 per cent. the second and 10 per cent. the third year. The past year but very little was used, but we must not fail to use fertilizers more than one year at a time, for if we do our land goes back to its unproductive state.

PROSPECTS.

If the weather is so the farmers can haul their cotton to market, we expect the receipts for the month of February to be 500,000 bales. Compared with the following figures for the past five years beginning with 1870—370,000, 583,000, 320,000, 460,000 and 503,000 for last year. We expect short cotton to fall ½ a cent or more, and contracts for April and beyond to fall 1½ cents a pound within the next six weeks.

—An old citizen of Dayton, O, who has raised two families, has been for many years in the habit of observing, among other things, the growth of the boys and girls, and makes some surprising assertions. He takes their measure in January and July, and has discovered that growing children grow far more between January and July than in the other half of the year. In fact, almost the entire growth of the year is during the former period. This philosopher infers from this that all nature is harmonious, and that the physical growth of humanity is governed by the same laws which prevail over the vegetable kingdom.

—The young lady who whistles defends herself in the Christian at Work, as follows: "Let no one deny me the privilege of whistling when sitting alone at my sewing machine. If I am compelled to walk the streets alone at night, I never fear danger at an approaching footstep if it is accompanied with the music of whistling. I do not believe a person can whistle who is intent on evil."

GEORGIA AGRICULTURE.

Soil and Climate—Crop Possibilities—Labor Question—Home Supplies—Significant Statistics.

BY PROF. HENRY E. COLTON.

To the casual observer who travels over the State, there may seem to be no improvement in the agricultural system of Georgia; but having been an annual visitor for five years past, and carefully noted the crop results, I am able to say that the farmers here have made great progress. They are learning how to be independent. That many of them will never achieve this goal, is certain; for there will be drones in the very best hive, but decided improvement has already been made, and it is certain that effort to advance, will not cease. With the exception of a very few mountain countries, there is no part of Georgia where cotton is not produced. It is safe to say that, these counties excepted, no man in the State, farms for corn or wheat alone; but, on the contrary, many give all or nearly all, their attention to cotton. That staple is a sure money crop, and the secret of success and profit in farming in Georgia is, to raise just so much of the money-producing fibre as can be grown, and at the same time, produce all the food of man and beast. The man who does this, is in a fair way to be able to make the banks and merchants his debtors, instead of being heavily in debt to them, as is the case with too many of the Georgia farmers. An examination of the geological and topographical characteristics of the State, will show any thoughtful person that this will probably never be the result in Southern Georgia; that in Middle Georgia, much grain will be grown, and some few farmers will make their own meat; while in Northern Georgia, it will eventually be the rule, and the lack of such good commonsense farming, be the exception.

THE COTTON COUNTRY.

The general soil of Southern and especially South-Western Georgia, is peculiarly adapted to the growth of cotton, and except on a few river bottoms, is not the soil for corn; while meat, as a crop, is hardly known. The region South of a line from Savannah to Macon and thence to Alabama, once produced half the cotton of the State, and probably, at times, two-thirds; now, it hardly produces over a third, and it is certain that the cotton there produced, averages a higher cost per pound than from any other part of the State. This area was the great slave-holding locality, and received the name of the Black Belt from the above fact, and from a peculiar calcarious soil existing in one secton. The general soil is porous, light and easily cultivated: produces from 200 to 400 pounds of lint cotton to the acre, and would not average six bushels of corn. One hand and a mule can easily do the ploughing for 40 acres or more, and with two other hands for hoeing, we may safely estimate they will almost, anywhere in this area, except on sand barrens, produce 20 bales of 500 pounds each, worth at present prices, (13 cents) $1,300; the same hands would most probably, not make their own feed on the same land, if planted in corn. These facts show that the greater part of this section of the State must ever be strictly a cotton region. The difficulty there is not so much in growing the staple, as in getting it picked. The whole future prosperity of this region rests in a settled, trustworthy labor, and I must admit, that the prospect for such is very dim.

Within the boundary I have indicated, the cow-pea grows luxuriantly, and in its more southern counties, sugar-cane can be made profitable. The soil yields lergely to very slight culture, but I cannot think it a region for small farms, except for trucking, and this business along the line of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, may be made very profitable. Its soil is also the home of the Bermuda Grass, and if efforts were made to set it out, this hardy and excellent pasture grass might be made to take the place of the wire-grass in the woods, and of broomsedge in the old fields. The labor question is the problem of the whole State and of the South. In South Georgia, it is difficult to solve; but, as we go northward to the hill and mountain country, where the farm contracts into a space more readily looked over, it become less difficult of solution. The new Commissioner of Agriculture, Dr. Janes, has undertaken to get some data by a series of questions sent out to thousands of farmers all over the State. They contain every idea one can think of concerning labor on the farm. They will certainly elicit some curious statements, but how they are to remedy the evil, I do not see. The remedy is simply in time, and while the sands of the glass drow slowly, many a fair estate, once the home of intelligence, once rich in verdure, trimmed with the dripping locks of the great staple, will grow up in short-leaved pine or in luxuriant blackberry bushes, affording Summer food to the traditional poor white, aided now by the poorer and lazier black.

FACILITIES FOR SMALL FARMS.

Middle Georgia is in a better condition than the Southern part, and there is no reason why it should not be the wealthiest, most prosperous, and most populous section of the State. The soil is at least, fairly good, the climate is not malarious, the water is pure freestone, and a variety of crops may be raised. It occupies a middle position, and compromises many of the advantages of the northern and southern regions, with none of the disadvantages of the latter, except unreliable labor. Even this, it may eventually overcome, as it can be a region of small farms, and one can come from the level Savannahs of South-West Georgia with on inspirited feeling. Here is a land of some promise. The soil of this section is hardly so easily cultivated as that further South; is of a red or gray, chiefly the former; produces clover luxuriantly; grows about fifteen bushels of corn to the acre when well tilled, and will average about 200 pounds of lint cotton; while wheat yields six to eight bushels, but might easily be doubled; while all the fruits grow well, even the tropical fig. This country will eventually be studded with neat farming villages, and pretty white cottages will take the place of the cherished log cabin. It is even now, probably the section having most of the intelligence and wealth of Georgia. The railroads traversing it, are the Air-Line, Atlanta and Augusta, with branches to Athens and Washington, and the Atlanta and Macon, and the Macon and Augusta.

North of Atlanta, the W. & A. railroad runs to Chattanooga through a region which should be strictly one of small farms. It was once the great grain-growing region of the State, and now produces the greater proportion of its own provisions. This road is the only one in the State which strikes a good grass-growing region, where first-class beef cattle may be cheaply raised. For 100 miles of its length, it passes over a limestone soil similar to that of Southwest Virginia. There are no better grass lands than the Valleys of the Catoosa and Chattahoochee, the Oostanaula and Etowah and their tributaries, while they combine a climate warm in winter and not sufficiently hot in summer to be oppressive, and are within easy access to the great hay consuming region. The lower 38 miles of this road belongs to the Atlanta belt of freestone lands, and being very elevated, has a climate unsurpassed in winter or summer. Cobb county, of this region, received the premium as being the banner county of the State for general agricultural products. Through this lower section runs the Chattahoochee river; its bottoms affording very superior corn lands. North-east of Atlanta the Air Line road to Charlotte, N. C., has opened up a very large region of country, heretofore having access to market only by wagon. It is a region high and healthy, fitted specially to the grains and grasses, but even now, sending into the Atlanta market thousands of bales of cotton, probably produced at a less actual cost than from any other part of the State.

IMPROVEMENTS, PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE.

Such, in brief, are the soil characteristics and the general crop possibilities of the State. The future simply depends on the people themselves. My observation tells me that they are very surely coming to a knowledge of the situation, and perhaps slowly, but certainly, preparing to meet it. I base this conclusion on the fact, that everywhere, I see less inclination to depend on hired labor, and more disposition on the part of the farmers to work themselves and make their boys work. The gun and dog are now more the companions of the freedman, than of his former master. I see further, a growing disposition to be certain of bread and meat, by raising them under their own eyes; there is, too, more desire to find some fertilizer, than to devote all the profits of the cotton to buying a little adulterated guano. I note experiments in green soiling, which are being carefully watched by surrounding farmers and I may add, there is much more attention to little comforts about the household and to beautifying the home place. I saw far up in the rough places a pretty white cottage, fronted by a tastily arranged flower garden; inquiry informed me that an advertisement in the New York Tribune had shown the way, and James Vick had provided the reliable seeds which made this beautiful oasis.

These and many little things, so important too, induce the opinion that, generally speaking, Georgia agriculture is improving. Much is due to the continued efforts of the Georgia State Agricultural Society. No other like organization in the South disseminates so much valuable information or untiring exertions to improve its people. Three years ago Mr. Samuel Barnett became secretary of the Society, and immediataly started a system which is still energetically followed by his successor, Mr. Malcolm Johnston. The suggestion for a series of experiments, sent out by Mr. Barnett, have never been surpassed in compactness and elegance. Besides the annual fairs, the Society holds two annual meetings, at which, essays are read and discussion had upon them by practical farmers. Every year these meetings have increased in interest and in the numbers attending, and their proceedings are now published in large pamphlet form. From the last fact it is ascertained that in this crop year 266,872 more acres were planted in corn than in 1873, and that there is about the same decrease in the cotton area; that the acreage of wheat increased 58,512, and of sweet potatoes 10,359. It would be an interesting fact to know in what sections of the State was the increase. Such evidence of increase of the food crops is promise of day betters.

A further look into the statistics, shows that the increase of hogs has been 35,592; horses and mules, 31,551, and cattle, 49,039. The statistics are collected by the tax assessors, with prepared forms, and revised by the tax collectors, and are returned to the Comptroller's office in Atlanta, before September 1st, and are probably the most accurate character of crop statistics. The increase of sheep is put at only 1,909, whole number, 370,921; and in 1873, the number of dogs was 122,318; increase in 1874, not given. The statistics indicate this year, an increase of at least 1,335,364 bushels of corn, and over 200,000 bushels of wheat. Such progress in one year, is a vast step toward such agricultural independence as must make the State wealthy and prosperous. Mr. Janes has elaborated these statistics somewhat, and publishes them with proportion of crops made by whites and blacks in 1873; from which, it appears that in that year, 35,403 out 504,253 bales of cotton were produced by the blacks of the State; certainly not a bad proportion for a people who ten years ago, were slaves; nor does it look as if they were so very badly treated by the white men, who must own nearly all the land. My observations among this class, shows me that quite a number are becoming owners of land, building good houses, and accumulating money; too much of which was swept away in the Freedman's Bureau Bank swindle. In the South, as elsewhere, property and money at least, makes a man respected by business men; so this industry and accumulation on the part of the blacks, will far more surely make them recognized citizens than all the laws of Congress. It is a noteworthy fact that while they produce nearly one fourteenth of the cotton, they only produce about one-eighteenth of the corn. This, however, may have a solution in the fact that most of the lands managed by the blacks, are in the South-western section.

WHOLESOME IFFLUENCES AND PALPABLE FAULTS.

The improvement in the provision crops has been largely attributed to the influence of the Patrons of Husbandry, and no doubt with some cause; but another cause or example has had great effect. Previous to the war the counties of the Atlanta belt hardly produced the cotton they consumed in clothing; now they produce near one-half of the whole product of the State, and the farmers at the same time did not abandon their old habit of making their own provisions. One planter on the Air Line road said to me, 'I have 40 bales of cotton, and I can sell it or keep it, as I please, for I have also, over 3,000 bushels of corn, and some wheat, and an abundance of forage.' In a trip through this region last spring, I saw hundreds of bales which had been held over and for which high prices were obtained, because the farmer did not have to buy all he and his hands and stock ate. No thinking planter and farmer of South or Middle Georgia but saw plainly that he must follow the same course, or he could never again grow cotton at a profit.

One of the worst laws ever enacted with an intent to befriend the farmer, was the lien law. It encouraged spending money before it was made, and, too often, was abused by the parties selling their cotton to others than the loaner. It is no longer in existance, and I cannot but think next year must reduce the cost of cotton, and force the growth of corn. The only recourse of the commission merchant now is on the honor of the planter to whom he makes advances. Rivalry in business may cause some bad debts, but the substantial dealer and honest farmer will be the better for the abolition of a law whose tendency was to encourage deceit and reckless expenditure. The farmer who bought under its regulations always paid extra high prices; corn which could he bought for 80 cents cash. was bought under crop lien at $1.40 to $1.50, and all other things in propotion; money advanced was charged at one and a half to two per cent per month, and usually, the cotton market was so manipulated that when the time for paying these debts came, the staple was at its lowest price for the year. Hence, the commission merchant, after making 50 per cent on the corn or bacon sold, received pay in cotton at a price which he khew would be increased 50 per cent in less than six months. Is it any wonder that the banks which loaned the money yielded large dividends, and that the commission merchants have, as a rule, made large fortunes? There can now be no legal liens on the crops; it remains to be seen if any of the planters will lack independence enough to mortgage their land.

The evident faults of Georgia farming are endeavoring to cultivate too much land, want of good farming implements, and bad care of them when gotten. There are ploughs in use in the South which might be exhibited as relics from Egypt. The stock is generally poor, not capable of doing a good day's work; add to this, irregular and scanty feeding; corn is generally badly housed; the same with the stock in winter. They assume that their climate is so mild, stock need no shelter; hence, expose them, and they come from a Winter feeble and emaciated, unfit for work; the same with milk and other cattle. A great waste is the lack of intelligent information on farm subjects; the country Weeklies do not devote enough space to such reading. More of it and less of politics, would make the State richer. But this great fault of Georgia farming is pursuit of the one idea—cotton—to the exclusion of food. In the neglect of little things, around the farm, they find many companions, North and West, but, all in all, it is my opinion that there is a growing desire to know the right way, and then the right pursue.

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jan10—dtf

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Western and Atlantic Railroad COMPANY,

OFFICE TREASURER,

ATLANTA, GA., January 4, 1875.

THE regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Western and Atlantic Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Atlanta, on Thursday, the 4th day of February, 1875.

W. C. MORRILL, jan5—dlaw4w Secretary and Treasurer.

WANTED,

A SMALL FARM near Atlanta, or convenient to some depot, for which I wish to exchange a HALF ACRE LOT, on which are SIX tenement HOUSES, the annual rental of which is $400. Call on, or address JOHN T. HALL, No. 49 Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga.

jan19—d3t

NOTICE:

Wootten & Taylor vs. Alexander & Broomhood, Thomas B. Archer, and Mrs. Eliza Archer.

IT appearing by the return of the Sheriff that Thomas B. Archer, one of the defendants, is not to be found in the county of Fulton, and it further appearing that said Thomas B. Archer is a non-resident of the State of Georgia, it is ordered by the Court that service be perfected on said Thomas B. Archer by publication of this order in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, once a month for four months, in terms of the statute in such cases made and provided.

R. H. CLARKE, A. B. CULBERSON, Complainants' Attorneys.

A true extract taken from the minutes of said Court. JAS. D. COLLINS, dec28—dlam4m Clerk.

MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

DR. W. M. MARVIN,

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Atlanta and vicinity that he has opened a Dispensary in Austell Block, where patients can get reliable treatment for all diseases. Particular attention paid to all diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Catarrh. The above diseases treated by inhalation.

The Doctor treats all diseases of long standing, such as Eruptions, Gravel, Paralysis, Loss of Voice, Wakefulness, Fever Sores, Rheumatism, Goitre, Neuralgia, Tumors, Chronic Diarrhœa, Dropsy, Biliousness, Diseases of the Kidneys, Erysipelas, Nervous Depression, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, all Diseases peculiar to Women, all Private Diseases, Heart Disease, Swollen Joints, Coughs, Gout, White Swelling, St. Vitus' Dance, etc.

Electricity applied in cases weere it is required. The Doctor is permanently located and persons who have been under the treatment of other physicians and have not been cured, are invited to call, as I treat all curable diseases, and cures guaranteed, or no pay. Call and see the Doctor without delay. His charges are moderate, and consultation free. Dispensary and consultation room No. 29 Decatur street. Office hours from 9 A. M. 7 P. M. feb19-d&wly

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RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

Goes into effect Sunday, Jan. 10th, 1875.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.	
Leave Atlanta	8 40 a m
Arrive Kingston	11 39 a m
Arrive Dalton	1 40 p m
Arrive Chattanooga	3 50 p m
Leave Chattanooga	5 15 a m
Arrive Dalton	7 23 a m
Arrive Kingston	9 32 a m
Arrive Atlanta	12 35 p m
NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.	
Leave Atlanta	9 35 p m
Arrive Kingston	12 31 a m
Arrive Dalton	2 36 a m
Arrive Chattanooga	4 45 a m
Leave Chattanooga	4 00 p m
Arrive Dalton	5 42 p m
Arrive Kingston	7 28 p m
Arrive Atlanta	10 15 p m
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.	
Leave Atlanta	3 30 p m
Arrive Marietta	5 03 p m
Arrive Cartersville	7 17 p m
Arrive Kingston	8 21 p m
Arrive Dalton	11 55 p m
Leave Dalton	1 15 a m
Arrive Kingston	4 35 a m
Arrive Cartersville	3 31 a m
Arrive Marietta	8 06 a m
Arrive Atlanta	9 50 a m

Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line R. R.

Daily Passenger Train.	
Leaves Atlanta	5 51 p m
Arrives at Charlotte	8 06 a m
Leaves Charlotte	6 12 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	9 18 p m
Accommodation Train.	
Leaves Atlanta	7 00 a m
Arrives at Charlotte	2 00 a m
Leaves Charlotte	9 00 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	5 12 p m
Toccoa Accommodation Train.	
Leaves Toccoa	3 45 a m
Arrives at Toccoa	8 27 p m
Leaves Atlanta	3 18 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	9 00 a m

Georgia Railroad.

Night Passenger Train.	
Leaves Augusta	8 15 p m
Leaves Atlanta	10 30 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	6 25 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 00 a m
Day Passenger Train.	
Leaves Augusta	4 40 a m
Leaves Atlanta	7 00 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	5 45 p m
Arrives at Augusta	3 30 p m
Covington Accommodation Train.	
Leaves Atlanta	5 00 p m
Leaves Covington	5 50 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	8 15 a m
Arrives at Covington	7 30 p m

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

Day Passenger Train.	
Leaves Atlanta	9 40 p m
Leaves West Point	1 40 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	5 42 p m
Arrives at West Point	2 07 a m

Central Railroad—Atlanta Division.

Night Passenger and Freight Train.	
Leaves Atlanta	10 40 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 35 a m
Leaves Macon	8 10 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	4 40 a m
Day Passenger Train.	
Leaves Atlanta	1 00 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 30 p m
Leaves Macon	9 06 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	2 55 p m

On and after this date trains will not stop at West End.

Central Railroad time 12 minutes ahead of Atlanta time.

Southwestern Railroad.

Eufaula Daily Mail Train.	
Leaves Macon	9 05 a m
Arrives at Eufaula	5 40 p m
Arrives at Albany	3 25 p m
Leaves Eufaula	8 50 a m
Arrives at Macon	5 10 p m
Leaves Albany	10 47 a m

Connects with the Albany Train at Smithville, and the Fort Gaines train at Cuthbert daily, except Sunday.

Albany Train connects with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Trains at Albany, and will run to Arlington on Blakely Extension Monday, Wednesday and Friday, returning Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Eufaula Night Freight and Accommodation Train.	
Leaves Macon	9 10 p m
Arrives at Eufaula	10 20 a m
Leaves Eufaula	7 25 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 a m
Columbus Mail Train.	
Leaves Macon	7 17 p m
Arrives at Columbus	12 45 a m
Leaves Columbus	2 30 p m
Arrives at Macon	7 25 p m

Making close connection with Western Railroad at Columbus for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, etc.

Columbus Day Freight and Accommodation Train.	
Leaves Macon	9 20 a m
Arrives at Columbus	6 35 p m
Leaves Columbus	5 35 a m
Arrives at Macon	3 00 p m

Central Railroad.

Day Passenger Train.	
Leaves Savannah	8 45 a m
Arrives in Macon	6 45 p m
Leaves Macon	7 15 a m
Arrives in Savannah	5 25 p m
Night Freight and Passenger.	
Leaves Savannah	7 20 p m
Arrives in Macon	8 20 a m
Leaves Macon	7 25 p m
Arrives in Savannah	7 15 a m
Millen Branch.	
Leaves Augusta	9 50 a m
Arrives in Millen	12 40 p m
Leaves Millen	1 10 p m
Arrives in Augusta	4 00 p m

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GENERAL TRAVELING AGENT: I. M. AUTON.

ATLANTA:
Sunday Morning, Jan. 24, 1875.

The mills of the gods grind slowly and they will have to grind "exceeding small," in order to make a grist out of Grant, Sheridan & Co.

Joe Goodman, a Nevada capitalist, has designs on Kalakaua's throne. He wants to lend Kal the $1,000,000 he asks for, and take the islands in security.

Hon. Ben Hill, Emory Speer, Colonel Wellborn, Colonel Hall, Captain Clarke, Hon. J. J. Turnbull, Hon. H. P. Bell, and ever so many more men are in hot pursuit of poor Garnett McMillan's congressional mantle.

The Vienna Tagblatt, of the 19th, states that the Prince Imperial and ex-Empress Eugenie, under the moral guarantee of Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales, have effected a loan of £4,000,000 sterling.

In St. Louis a dentist has refused to fill the teeth of a "cullud pusson," and the United States marshal has called on the attorney general for troops. It is not certain whether Sheridan will be sent out, or whether his excellency will take command in person."

The southern states will never be able to boast of solid prosperity until they manufacture every pound of cotton they grow. The English manufacturers who have removed their factories to the cotton fields of India are an example in point.

The people of New Orleans won't even shoot now at the robbers of their hen-roosts for fear of making a mistake injurious to the whole state. This thing of shooting a Louisiana official in the dark has gotten to be a mighty serious business.

It appears that General Grant will have one day of power too many. March 4, 1877, comes on Sunday, and the inauguration of a president can not legally take place until Monday. There is no telling how Grant will use that surplus day.

Senator Bayard is evidently parliamentary *jettadore* to Senator Conkling. Rarely ever crossing the outspoken harangues of the Delaware senator, Conkling no sooner finds the otherwise mild eyes of Bayard on him than he, unconsciously perhaps, but evidently, quails. *Can* either of these senators, *will* either of them explain the reason why?

The committee on elections of the house of representatives have pondered the matter long and well, and arrived at the conclusion that Bishop Cannon, the delegate from Utah, is a polygamist, and has no right to a seat in congress. He is therefore to be expelled. The decision will not affect the bishop greatly, for when the sentence shall have been pronounced his term will be near its natural end.

The Regeneration of the Senate.

The past week has handsomely reinforced Gordon, Bayard, Thurman and other supporters of democratic principles in the senate chamber. The earlier elections added Mr. Eaton and Col. Withers to the list, who are able to receive and give hard blows. The new Connecticut senator has all his life pursued an aggressive policy, and he will certainly not be silent in the face of outrageous violations of the constitution and of insolent abuse.

These men will find efficient backers in the recruits that the past week has furnished. Mr. Kernan is a man of great abilities and thorough education, says the New York Tribune; for the journals of both parties in his state vie with each other in praising the new senator. He is a stronger debater than Mr. Seymour, a great lawyer, and promises to become a democratic champion. Almost as much can be said of Gov. Randolph, the New Jersey senator, who possesses unflinching courage and mental and physical vigor. These qualities were plainly shown when he prevented a riot in Jersey City on the occasion of the annual parade of the Orangemen. Much is expected from Gen. Cockrell, of Missouri, who was born, reared and educated upon the western prairies. He is a lawyer of eminence, a clear, forcible and argumentative speaker. The St. Louis Times believes that the first session of the new congress will speedily develop the fact that Carl Schurz is not the only man in Missouri who was capable of succeeding Carl Schurz in the United States senate. Mr. McDonald, of Indiana, is also an addition to the floor members of the democratic side. His reputation as a stump speaker is unequalled in his own state. Mr. Wallace of Pennsylvania, has a record to make. It is a matter of general regret that the democrats of the Keystone state did not give the cause of constitutional law the advantages of Mr. Black's experience and learning; but the career of their choice may prove that they have made reparation for the mistake. Tennessee will doubtles add another valiant senator to the winning side. This state should send a man who has the courage and ability to meet the arrogance of Conkling and the sophistries of Morton, for Mr. Cooper is pre-eminently a silent senator.

Nor is the work of regeneration confined to the democratic side of the chamber. The election of Judge Christiancy in Michigan is a change for the better—it could not possibly be otherwise; and there are good reasons for hoping that the hero of Long Branch will be supplanted by a man who is at least decent. Even Ramsey, of Minnesota, is in danger of losing his seat. The carpet-bagger Gilbert's senatorial days are numbered, and if the conservatives of Florida do their duty, another unexpected accession will be recorded on the democratic side. The elections of 1876 will assuredly complete the work of restoration. The triumphs of '74 have been wisely utilized. Men of integrity and capacity are coming to the front, and the future is full of promise. Conkling and Morton will hereafter lead a sorry lot of carpet baggers and repudiated lame ducks, and every day will bring the country nearer the happy hour when their seats will be filled by pure men, who will strive to inaugurate government as the fathers of the republic designed it.

The Colored University.

The act of the last legislature making an annual appropriation of $8,000 to Atlanta University aimed to secure two objects, if not more.

First. To adjust the claims of the colored people to a portion of the land scrip granted by the general government, and thus settle the many vexatious questions that had arisen and likely to arise in regard to that subject.

Second. To meet the pressing demand for teachers for the many colored schools now organizing in all parts of the state.

That the first of these desirable results were secured is shown by the fact that no complaint has arisen from any part of the state on behalf of the colored people in whose interest this settlement was made, and that they make no appeal to have the question reopened.

That the second object is likely to be secured is proved by the fact that about eighty pupils from this institution have, during the past season, been engaged in teaching in many different counties with remarkable success, and with satisfaction to the school authorities and their patrons, and without a single case of disturbance or complaint as the written testimony of a large number of county school commissioners shows, and it is further proved by the fact that a large number of pupils have availed themselves of the free tuition provided for by the act in question, and that a larger number than ever are in the institution fitting themselves for the work of common school teachers, so that if the present arrangement be not disturbed, in a very short time an abundant supply of qualified teachers is likely to be provided for the elementary schools.

Before arresting this work and throwing this question open thus awakening the suspicions and fears of the colored people and creating discontent it will be well to consider carefully the probable consequences, and also whether the state is not morally bound by its past action. At least there should be a full and careful consideration of the whole subject and the colored people should be allowed to meet any objections that have been urged against their institution. We feel satisfied that no unjust action will be had.

Legislative Summary.

In the senate yesterday, the bill to make jurors judges of the law, as well as of the facts, was reconsidered, by a vote of 21 yeas to 13 nays.

Mr. Perry introduced a bill to provide for the letting out of the contract for state printer to the lowest bidder.

The bill to fix by law the standard weight of various commodities, was passed.

In the house, Mr. Neal introduced a bill to prevent the use of intoxicating liquors at elections.

Mr. McKinley introduced a bill to donate the old penitentiary to the mayor and council of Milledgeville, for educational purposes.

Mr. Hoge introduced a bill to ratify and make valid the act of the mayor and council of Atlanta in purchasing property on Marietta street, to donate to the United States government, and one also to ratify the action in purchasing the mortgage on the capitol building.

The house transacted a good deal of business. Among the bills passed was a bill to exempt from jury duty persons over sixty years of age.

Paragraph 4, section 6, article 3, and paragraph 5, section 6, article 3 of the constitution was amended by a vote of 132 yeas, 5 nays. It prohibits the granting of state aid or the making of parties stockholders in any corporation against their will.

The bills to repeal the law exempting cotton and woolen factories and iron furnaces from taxation were made the special order for Thursday next.

The Last Week.

We have now entered upon the last week before the distribution. Those who wish to participate have now but a few days to send in their subscriptions, as there will positively be no postponement. Let every subscriber remit at once, or, if in the city, call at the office immediately and receive cards. Only about five working days now remain. Elsewhere is the programme of the distribution and concert, and directions where to obtain reserved seats. Every letter received shall be promptly answered, as the business office is open all night for that purpose.

Will not some of our best citizens consider the subject of a savings' bank? The legislature will not remain in session beyond a month. Action is needed. A charter is to be secured this year. An institution that would gather in every little surplus, no matter how small, and pay a fair rate of interest on it, would be, in every sense of the word, a noble and beneficent charity. What Savannah needs most, says the Advertiser, is a "Dime Savings' Bank," and that is just what Atlanta needs most. We hope our best citizens will take hold of this matter before the shysters put in an appearance, as they soon will.

Mr. Barrett's Shylock and the modern Shylock of suppressed passion, with a relentless heart, was inaugurated by Macklin in 1741, and afterwards improved by Kean. Before that time the character as Shakespeare drew it, was banished from the boards, and a comic Jew in an alteration of the "Merchant of Venice," usurped its place. Although great actors have played Shylock during the last one hundred years, yet it is said that none of them could whet the knife like Macklin. Barrett puts quite enough savagery in the knife to suit people of ordinary nerves.

Since the passage of the new currency bill, applications have been received from northern banks for a net increase of $3.-138.000 in bank notes. None of these came from the south, and but few from the west. It is difficult to see how the new measures is to help the sections that need help the most. It will only serve to make the rich of the eastern states richer, and the poor of the south and west poorer and more dependant.

In speaking of the presentation of a petition from some Tennessee negroes, asking that a territory be set apart for the African race exclusively, the Louisville Courier-Journal truthfully says that the radicals would never accede to such a proposition as this, as the elimination of the negro from the southern states would upset the outrage business, which is their chief reliance for the retention of power.

Want of space prevents much editorial this morning. The speech of Hon. B. H. Hill is given, but we are compelled to defer comment. We can furnish the press with supplements at $1 per hundred, sent by express, c. o. d. Extra copies of The Constitution will be sent, post paid, to any address at five cents per copy.

O dear! What will Senator Gordon do? We sincerely hope he will not commit suicide. Our Washington special says that Blodgett has written a letter denying Gen. Gordon's statements in the senate. Isn't it awful?

The Weather.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

Washington, January 23.—During Sunday in the south Atlantic states lower barometer, slight changes in temperature, south-east winds and cloudy or rainy weather will prevail. In the gulf states lower barometer and cloudy or rainy weather will prevail.

Death of Charles Fox.

[By telegraph to The Constitution.]

New York, January 23.—Charles Fox's funeral was largely attended. Theatrical profession.

Danger to Navigation.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

New York, January 23.—The ice swept away nearly all the buoys making navigation dangers.

DOINGS AT WASHINGTON.

Foster Blodgett on the Rampage.

He Denies the Allegations of Senator Gordon.

[Special to the Constitution.]

Washington, Jan. 23, 1875.—The National Republican of this city will publish in to-morrow's (Sunday) paper a letter from Foster Blodgett, dated Newberry, S. C., in which he declares the statement made by Senator Gordon in the senate, with reference to his (Blodgett's) election to the United States senate and superintendent of roads, to be

"UTTERLY UNTRUE AND BASELY FALSE!"

in every particularr Blodgett asks that as matter of justice to him, his letter be read in the senate.

The speech of Hon. B. H. Hill is looked for with much interest here to-day, by democrats and republicans alike.

Thomas Hauck.

A Long Suffering Editor.

I happened to be in the Argus office the other day, talking with Col. Bangs, the editor, when a red whiskered man entered and saluted the colonel by throwing a chair at him Then he seized Bangs by the hair, bumped his head against the table three or four times, and kicked him on the shins. When this exhilarating exercise was over, the visitor shook his fist very close to the colonel's nose, and said: "You mutton-headed outcast, if you don't put that notice in to-morrow, I'll come yer and smash you! Do you hear me?" Then he cuffed Bangs' ears a couple of times, kicked him some more, emptied the inkstand over his head, poured the sand from the sand-box in the same place, knocked over the table and went out. During all this time the colonel sat still with a sickly kind of a smile upon his face and never uttered a word. When the man left, Bangs picked up the table, wiped the ink and sand from his face, and turning to me, said:

"Gus will have his little fun, you see!"

"He is a somewhat exuberant humorist," I replied. "What was the object of the joke?"

"Well, he's going to sell his furniture at auction and I promised to notice the fact in to-day's Argus, but I forgot it and he called to remind me of it."

"Do all your friends refresh your memory in that vivid manner? If I'd been in your place, I'd have knocked him down."

"No you wouldn't," said Bangs; "no you wouldn't. Gus is sheriff, and he controls two thousand dollars' worth of official advertising. I'd sooner he'd kick me from here to Borneo and back again than to take that advertising away from the Argus. What's a few bumps and a sore shin or two alongside of all that fatness? No, sir, he can have all the fun he wants out of me."

The Argus. I believe, is particularly proud of the fact that it exists in a land where the press is free and independent.

Max Adler in the Danbury News.

"Little Bo-Peep" and the Dying Child.

[Cassell's Magazine.]

I remember, when I was nursing in a hospital once, there was a poor little boy about six years old dying of rheumatic fever. I was night nurse in that ward, and regularly, when the attack of pain came on, he used to scream out to me: "Nursey, sing, it hurts me. Sing the hurt away."

So then I'd prop him up on my arm an' sing one song after another, from "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star," to "Black-Eyed Susan," till the paroxysm of pain was over, an' he'd quiet down again. I always knew when that was by his joinin' his voice in too—such a weak pipe of a voice, poor lamb! But I was better glad to hear it than any music, for it telled me the pain was gone for a while, an' I could lie him down to sleep again.

Poor wee mite! I was singing "Little Bo-Peep" the night he died. I had him in my arms. He'd been sinking all day. I knew he couldn't last out another; an' though he tried to join in as usual, his voice went into a gasp an' broke. I'd been sometimes used to call the children in the ward my little sheep, an' when I came to the end of the verse—

Little Bo-Peep, she lost her sheep,
An' doesn't know where to find 'em;
Let 'em alone, an' they'll come home,
An' bring their tails behind 'em—

he looked up in my face with a bit of a smile on his poor little drawn white mouth, and said:

"Nursery'll know where to find her lickle sheep when he goes home. Will I be long going home now, nursey?"

Long! Ah, poor lamb! ten minutes later an' he'd gone home.

The Mud in the Track of the Carolina Central.

It is amusing to hear passengers and even the railroad men themselves, tell of a trip over the Carolina Central, about now. We were told yesterday by an *attache* of the road, that for five miles, between Charlotte and Monroe, there is no evidence of a track, and in some parts of these five miles the mud covers the track to the depth of fifteen inches. Trains, when they are running at all, do not make more than four miles an hour, and when they slide off the track, no harm is done, and the engineer does not know it himself until he hears her hopping along over the ends of the cross ties. Sometimes he just drives ahead, and she rights herself, sliding back on to the rails with as much ease as she slid off. The worst place is in the "white cut," which is a perfect quicksand, and the train goes through it like a wagon through a swamp.

The train due here at 7 o'clock Tuesday evening, arrived yesterday morning at 4, and at the regular leaving time, an engine started out with a second class car for Monroe.—*Charlotte Observer.*

King Alfonso.

(By Telegraph to The Constitution.)

Madrid, Jan. 23.—Alfonso was officially proclaimed king of Spain to-day, by Capt. Gen. Concha, in public presence of aldermen and civil and military authorities. The ceremony took place in Isabella Park. The royal standard was displayed.

The Tennessee Senatorship.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

Nashville, Jan. 23.—On the 45th ballot Johnson 43, Bates 48, Ewing 4, Brown 1. On the 47th ballot Johnson 42, Bates 45, Stephens 1, Ewing 7, Henry 1. The convention then adjourned till Monday.

Congress.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

Washinton. January 23.—The senate caucused to-cay. House caucusing to-night. Proceedings discordant. Their silence is a sure indication of inability to handle the subject. Details may be had later.

Death of a Prominent Lawyer.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

Norfolk, Jan. 23.—Col. Jas. W. Hinton, a prominent lawyer and politician, formerly of North Carolina, but since the war a resident of this city, died suddenly from paralysis.

A Smuggler Gets two Years.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

New York, January 23.—The custom house inspector who was implicated in smuggling cigars was sentenced for two years.

The Detroit *Free Press* keeps a boy who is paid $50 a week to do nothing but sit on a chair and yell, "Shut the door!" People who come up stairs on business are thus saved the pains of hearing seven or eight men yell out in succession.

—There is said to be a baby in Delaware three weeks old who already has whiskers. His parents evidently intended him for a hotel clerk, but they would seem to have prepared him for business a few months earlier than necessary.

So much snow as has fallen this winter in France has not been seen there before for twenty years. At some points it is six feet deep on the roads.

Kalakaua has declined an offer from Mullett to cover the Sandwich Islands with a customhouse.

WHO IS A REBEL?

RADICALISM—ITS HISTORY AND PURPOSES.

Federal Usurpation Unanswerably Set Forth.

The Louisiana Outrage—A Blow Aimed Equally at all the States.

No Hope for the Country unless Radicalism be Crushed, Despised, and made Infamous.

SPEECH OF HON. B. H. HILL,

In the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Atlanta, on the Evening of January 20, 1875.

(STENOGRAPHICALLY REPORTED FOR THE CONSTITUTION, BY MESSRS. C. K. MADDOX AND W. R. MOSES.)

Ladies and fellow-citizens:

I feel the compliment of this call to address you. It not only implies, but it expresses, confidence. Their confidence is the only favor I have ever asked of the people of Georgia. To that I am, and ever have been, entitled, and most entitled when most denied. I feel most profoundly the responsibility that devolved upon me in accepting this call to address you. I would be insincere if I professed to be surprised at the events which have recently seemingly so startled the country. I have not been surprised, but I would have been agreeably surprised, if those events had not transpired. I shall be still more agreeably surprised if those events do not repeat themselves on a larger scale. I feel embarrassed, however, because I am confident that the great duty of averting the evil which these events threaten, is with the northern people. There the issue must be solved. I know, too, that the intelligence and virtue of that people will be subjected to the severest tests. I feel, also, that the discussion which must enlighten their intelligence, and which must awaken the patriotism of that virtue, must take place in the councils of the nation. There the different sections, through their champions, meet face to face. There the oppressor and the oppressed look at each other eye to eye, and he who has the truth, must show his manhood to vindicate it. (Applause.)

The northern people are not likely to look with much favor upon what are called *ex parte* utterances, especially in the southern states. I am sure that I desire in every possible way to contribute to the success of the great issues, which I know are now to be precipitated upon the country in the next two years. It would pain me exceedingly for anything to drop from me that could be used for aiding the enemy and discouraging our friends. Nevertheless, my friends, there are some things which I think can be properly said here, and profitably be said now. And while I feel constrained in my efforts to address you, and shall make something of an effort to confine myself within the sphere of a limited talk, I shall, nevertheless, endeavor to make myself perfectly understood in what I shall say.

The greatest difficulty in the way of saving a people from a threatened danger, is to make that people conscious that the danger is approaching. There is not a sadder feature of the world's history than this, that almost all people who are destroyed are destroyed chiefly by their refusal to see the dangers approaching. The word which has perhaps been oftener spoken during the last fourteen years than any other word in the English language is, in my opinion, the word that is least understood by the American people. In American politics who is a rebel? Now in Germany, in Russia, in France, even in England where we get the most, it is true, of the great principles of government, the word "rebel" has a well defined signification. The definition in either one of those countries is wholy inappropaiate in this. There, a rebel is one who resists the government—their government is represented in the king, or in the emperor. Here government is the mere machinery, the mere organization for the administration of the laws. Government is not the king, is not the power, is not the sovereign in America. The question recurs then, in American politics, who is a rebel? A *real* rebel? When the framers of the constitution were about to conclude their work, the question naturally occured to them, as it did on several occasions during their labors, "In what way should they bind those who should undertake to administer the government to be faithful to their obligations?" There was some discussion, but finally it was determined that the president and every officer of the government, state and federal, should take an oath to support the constitution. Now the inquiry is pertinent, why not take an oath to support the union? Why not take an oath to support the government? Why did they not require them to take an oath to preserve liberty? Yet of all these propositions not one of them was adopted. Various suggestions were made. One distinguished gentleman who had taken a large part in framing the constitution suggested there should be no oath at all, and he gave this significant reason for it if the government is administered by good men, no oath will be necessary; if by bad men, no oath will be regarded. But it was agreed on all hands, after various suggestions, that there should be an oath. Then what sort of an oath should it be? Finally one conclusion was arrived at, adopted, and that was that every officer of this government, state and federal, should be required to take an oath to *support the constitution!* Now why, why, why that oath in preference to all others? Because when they took an oath to preserve the constitution, and kept that oath, they supported everything else. The constitution was ordained and established as the means by which the union was to be made perfect, by which domestic tranquility was to be secured, by which justice was established, public welfare provided for, and by which the blessings of liberty should be secured to them and their posterity. [Applause.] Therefore, they required the oath to support the constitution, as the terms ou which, and the means by which the union was to be preserved, domestic tranquility secured, and the blessings of liberty and justice perpetuated. In addition to this requisition to take an oath to support the constitution, they also provided that this constitution and the laws passed in pursuance of it should be the supreme law of the land; that is, the only king whose authority all power in America was required to obey, was the constitution of the country. That was the supreme law. What constitution? The written constitution as adopted, to be supported as the means by which all the other ends of government were to be secured and perpetuated.

Now answer me the question, who *in American politics is a rebel?* I answer he and he only who is faithless to the constitution! (Continued applause). Who in American politics is a patriot? I answer, he and he only who is faithful to the constitution! (Great applause.)

Our fathers exhibited immense wisdom in requiring this oath to support the constitution. There were two parties in the convention that framed the constitution from the beginning—one represented the extreme idea of a strong centralized government; the other represented the opposite extreme idea of a loose uncentralized government, with all power—obligatory power—in the states. The constitution is the result of a compromise between those two extremes. Now, it is remarkable that our fathers foresaw, with wisdom, that while this constitution was adopted as a compromise measure, that the probabilities were that the disciples of the respective theories, in the future, might seek to impress their several constructions, even to the final subversion of the constitution itself. What was called the states rights party became satisfied, because while the constitution did incorporate some national features, yet the system of government established was a federal republic. But when the constitution was submitted to the states for ratification, some of them, to remove doubts on this point, ratified it on condition that a number of amendments should be adopted, one of which was an express declaration that all the powers not delegated to the general government were reserved to the state. From that day forth the government was fixed as a constitutional federal government. But there were in that early day men in favor of establishing what they called a strong central government, and the greatest advocates of a strong central government came from New England, because it was the peculiar theory of Puritanism to have the right to meddle in every body else's business. [Laughter.] The idea of living in a government without the right to meddle with every body's business was contrary to their principles of religion and notions of propriety. Therefore, the real enemies of the constitution came from this school. * * * They have produced nearly all the fanatics of the world any how. [Laughter.] They have never attacked the constitution directly. They have labored from the beginning of the government indirectly to centralize it. I mean by indirectly, they have always seized upon subjects of public interest, and sought by the use of those questions to inflame the minds of the people, so as to secure power, and by that power centralize the government. I am not going to give you a detailed history of the struggle, nor take up the questions that were raised by this party for the purpose of using them to accomplish the end proposed. I will say simply here that the one they found most suited to their purpose, was the institution of domestic slavery, in the southern states. That question they made a question of conscience and attacked the institution of slavery vigorously at a very early day, and they sought to interfere with that institution through the agency of the federal government. But the south always replied to their assaults, "Here is the constitution—that gives the Federal government no right to interfere with our institutions. Our forefathers defended domestic slavery on that ground alone; it was a matter left to the states. For more than fifty years that question was dissussed at various times, and, at every favorable opportunity. the centralists never failed to use it for their purposes. But they were always defeated just so long as the southern states stood squarely by the constitution, and offered that as a reply to all their assaults. They were sustained by an overwhelming majority of the people of both the south and the north. For the northern people, though opposed to slavery in the abstract, still reverenced the constitution, and insisted that that was a question to be referred to the states solely for themselves. Several cases arose in which the contest became heated. The Missouri compromise in 1820 is familiar to you all. The question was inflamed to a great deal of heat when we acquired new territory from Mexico. * * *

You remember the contest in 1851 and 1852, during which time this fanatical party, these enemies of the constitution, used every effort possible to get power in the government, not so much for the purpose of destroying slavery as the purpose of centralizing the government and destroying the constitution, as I will prove directly by the most conclusive proof. Unfortunately, without any just legal reason, yet actually, the first advantage which the enemies of the constitution acquired upon this subject, was upon the repeal of the Missouri compromise in 1854 and 1855. They got their advantage in this wise: they charged that slavery, which had hitherto been on the defensive, had now taken the aggressive, and they acquired much influence over the northern people on that account. * * * * But this party acquired its great strength when the southern people, provoked by the infidelity of the northern states to the constitution upon this subject, seceded from the union. When we seceded, why, of course, we left the government in the hands of these, its enemies, and we left our friends in the hands of these enemies also, in all revolutions, so in this the extreme men took the lead. They had learned to hate the south, because the south had so often held up the constitution as its shield and protection against interference, and they hated the constitution the more because it was the shield and protection of the south. They had declared it a covenant with hell, and a league with death, and appealed to a higher law. But as soon as the south left the union, they became the most wonderfully devoted lovers of the union ever heard of. (laughter) When they could not control the government, they denounced it; but the moment the south left the union, they raised the cry at once that the union must be *preserved*. (laughter) Well, as I say, secession gave them a great opportunity to accomplise their purpose; therefore they declared that they would make war to preserve the union —they would enforce the law. (laughter) I merely give you this recital to bring you to the point I am going to discuss.

They waged war against these states, not because these states had violated the constitution, for if there is anything that distinguished the southern people more than any other thing in their entire political history from 1787 to 1860, it was undying devotion to the principles of government as declared in the constitution. [Great applause.] Therefore, I have often said I would defy any man living to day to point out to me one single instance where a southern state or a southern leading statesman was ever faithless to the constitution. [Applause.] Not one. The southern states left the union, or sought to leave it, only because of the infidelity of the north, under the lead of those fanatics, to the terms of the union; and they who had been unfaithful to the terms of the union, seized the opportunity of secession to destroy those who had been faithful, and who had only resented their infidelity.

Well, I am not going through the history of the war, but you know, my countrymen, that it was the cry raised at the north that "the union shall be preserved, that we cannot consent to a disruption of the union," that rallied all parties north to the war. Our friends at the north—the friends of the constitution—were placed in this predicament by our unwise secession; they were compelled to fight us, or to fight the union, and so they fought us, and they did fight. No mistake about that. But they were mistaken, as they are now finding out. When they were fighting us, they were fighting the only party on this continent who were ready to shed blood in defense of the constitution. [Continued applause.] Of course, all simple minded men, who supposed that war was waged for the preservation of the union, took it for granted that when the union was preserved, the war would end. Why not? and therefore it was that in the congress of the United States it was over and over declared, solemnly declared, under the sanction of their oaths, approved by their president, endorsed by their state legislatures—that in waging the war for the preservation of the union, they had no intention of impairing the constitutional rights of the states or the property of the citizens. Under such declarations, they rallied all the northern people in support of what they called the union, and of course it was to be expected that when the war ended, and the union was preserved, everybody would be satisfied. But not so. Just at the time when we began to weaken on account of the unfortunate divisions in the south, and these infidels to the constitution saw that we were going to fail, they brought forward the proposition that slavery must be abolished. And why? Why, because slavery, they said, was the cause of all the trouble, and if the war ended, the union preserved and slavery remaining, as slavery had provoked one war and one secession, it would provoke another, and therefore they should not only preserve the union, but destroy the cause that threatened the union, and they abolished slavery. Of course, then, everybody supposed that when the union was preserved and slavery abolished, those good men would be satisfied; now they would come to the support of the constitution. But just as soon as the union was preserved and slavery abolished, and the southern people had agreed to both, and were ready to renew their allegiance to the constitution, with no more secession and no more slavery, we were met with the startling demand that the southern states must first be *reconstructed*. (Laughter and applause.)

Well, that was something unheard of. Who gave congress a right to reconstruct a state? But it was no use to talk about congressional power under the constitution then. The *conqueror* has the power —that is the will of the conqueror became the supreme law instead of the constitution. Now, as I said to my northern friends, if the will of the conqueror has become the supreme law of the land, certainly while they were engaged in the work of reconstruction, they ought to have taken an oath to support the conquerer and not to support the constitution. But the truth is, the haters of the constitution well knew the constitution could still live with secession abandoned and slavery abolished, and they had determined it should not live. Therefore they determined to keep up the war on the south by some form, and reconstruction was the form next adopted.

Well, I will not go over the history of reconstruction. Thank God, the whole world knows my opinion of reconstruction, that is, they would if human language could express it, but human language is too feeble. [Applause.]

Reconstruction was but an ordeal by which they disfranchised the intelligence and virtue of the country, and authorized the ignorance and vice of the country to build and control new governments for the people, as the only means of keeping these states in accord with radicalism. [Enthusiastic applause.]

Well, after so long a time, we thought reconstruction was over. Now surely we will have peace. Surely secession abandoned; the union preserved; slavery abolished; slaves all freemen; freemen all citizens; citizens all voters; voters all rulers. [Great laughter and applause.] Surely now, oh! now you will come back to the constitution. Not yet! But if those who provoked secession and then inaugurated war upon the south, if they were satisfied with the constitution and dissatisfied only with the institution of slavery, why, when slavery was abolished, were they not satisfied? If they waged war only to preserve the union, why, when the union was preserved, were they not satisfied? If the only object in reconstructing the states was to secure what they called the fruits of the war, why, when the work of reconstruction was complete, why were they not satisfied? No, my countrymen, here is the great truth, and let the people see it: The real cause of dissatisfaction from the beginning, has not been on account of slavery, or with the southern master. The real underlying cause of dissatisfaction with the leaders at the north in this fanatical crusade has been dissatisfaction with the constitution itself. (Applause.) Therefore it is they have not been satisfied, and therefore it is they will not be satisfied until the constitution is absolutely subverted and destroyed. They mean to have a strong government. They mean a centralised despotism. They have not the manliness to confess it, but their whole history is demonstrative truth of the fact, and the people of the union will be stupid indeed if they require further proof to convince them of the fact.

How greatly were they mistaken who advised us to accept reconstruction as a means of ending the demand. I never believed the demands would end as long as radicalism was in power.

So they took their own course as they saw fit, and they refused to be satisfied. They sent their miserable creatures here, to take charge of the negroes and plunder the people of the states as long as we had anything to take, and then they issued bonds all over the country and put under mortgage everything that our children and children's children will be able to make for the next fifty years, and still they are not satisfied. Now, what does this mean? There is no war, and yet the military is still employed. Reconstruction is over, and yet the states have no freedom. And interference is as active and bigoted and as aggressive this day as it ever was, and more so, for usurpation as it advances always increases both in impudence and rascality.

You have seen a great deal lately about Louisiana, that poor, impoverished, insulted, down-trodden state, and you seem to have a great deal of sympathy for Louisiana. Well, she merits the sympathy and admiration of all; but oh! my friends, are you so thoughtless as to suppose that these rebels against the constitution have any special hatred for Louisiana? Not at all. They like that state just as well as they do you. They like one state just as well as they do any other state. I tell you every stab which the assassin sends to the heart of throttled Louisiana, he is practicing the art, that he may with greater skill stab the next state. [Applause.] They are establishing precedents, because precedent submitted to becomes law. Now let us go a little into this thing, because it is a subject going to interest this whole country. Every blow struck at Louisiana is aimed at every state in the union, because every blow at Louisiana is a blow at the constitution of the union.

Now, briefly, in 1872 an election was held in Louisiana. It was evident that the democratic party, or at least the anti radical party, elected their governor and their legislature. It was determined that that election should not stand. But Warmouth, the governor at the time, refused to countenance the movement to reconstruct Louisiana again, and give her a gouernor and legislature contrary to the will of the people. This radical party does everything "under color of law," and sometimes they manufacture both law and the color too. [Laughter.] Every usurper in history defends his usurpation according to law. [Laughter.] As the governor of Louisiana was opposed to the movement, it became necessary, in order to give the law a color, to apply to another department of government. That necessitated a resort to Durell. You have heard of Durell. Kellogg filed his bill in Durell's court and enjoined McEnery from being inaugurated governor. But that would amount to nothing under the laws of Louisiana, for the legislature *had the final count*, and if the McEnery legislature was allowed to organize, they would count the vote correctly, and Kellogg would fail. Therefore it was necessary to get rid not only of McEnery but of the legislature also, and Antoine, who was lieutenant governor on the ticket with Kellogg, filed a bill also for the purpose of getting an injunction against what is called the McEnery legislature. Now it has been denied in some quarters, that Durell ever interfered with the assembling of the legislature. I have his order here, I have the bill filed by Antoine. I have the order of Durell passed upon that bill, and here he enjoins 103 members of the house and 19 in the Senate from taking their seats in the legislature except as permitted. It was all nonsense to secure the governor and let the democrats get the legislature, and then by authority of law count the votes and declare McEnery governor: and the effective order that did the work was the order that interfered with the organization of the legislature. Now what are those gentlemen to do, who say that Durell had jurisdiction of this matter under the enforcement act; for the enforcement act expressly provides that it shall not apply to the members of the legislature. I will read you what Senator Mortinsaid on this point because it is said whatever a witness says against himself must be taken for granted. Here is what Mr. Morton says: "In the Antoine case Judge Durell not only *assumes* to determine who constituted the legal returning board, but to prescribe who should be permitted to take part in the organization of the legislature, and to enjoin all persons from taking part in such organization who were not returned by the Lynch board as elected; and this assumption was made in the face of the express provisions of the act of 1870, that its benefits should not extend to candidates for election for congress or for the state legislature." Now that is what Morton says. He goes on and says, his (Durell's) order issued in the Kellogg case to the United States marshal, to take possession of the state house * * *

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can only be characterized as a gross usurpation." Now, I will give Morton the credit for this. He has always said Durell's order was a gross usurpation. He has supported Kellogg upon other grounds. He has endeavored to keep Kellogg in office, but I must say that even Morton had not the face to say that Durell had jurisdiction. On the contrary, he says he was guilty of gross usurpation and that his order can *only* be characterized as a gross usurpation. What is the effect? You have heard it said that the president is not to determine whether the court has jurisdiction or not—that he must presume it to be correct. I will give Grant the credit to say that even he never said that Durell had jurisdiction. Now, what is the effect? I am not going to stop to discuss this point. What is the effect of a judgment of a court that has no jurisdiction of either the person or the subject matter? What would be the effect of a judgment by Judge Hopkins, of the Atlanta circuit, against a man in Alabama touching property in Alabama? What effect would a judgment by Judge Hopkins have in a matter that pertains solely to the federal court? There is a great difference between an erroneous judgment, where jurisdiction exists, and a judgment without jurisdiction.

But I will not stop to explain to you the difference, because I have the difference expressed in one brief sentence, uttered by the greatest judge that ever sat upon the bench in America.

Chief Justice Marshall, in the supreme court of the United States, in the glorious days of the republic, when that court commanded the respect of all mankind, (applause) stated the difference very clearly in a few words, and as it is directly to the point I am discussing, I will read it:

"The line which separates error in judgment from the usurpation of power, is very definite. In the one case, it is a record importing absolute verity. In the other case," that is, in the case of a want of jurisdiction, "it is mere *waste paper*;" that is, it is as worthless as a piece of paper on which nothing is written at all. That is what Chief Justice Marshall says. But Kellogg acquired power, by virtue of that order, enforced by Grant's bayonets. Of course, all the orders passed by Durell would have been disregarded if General Grant had not enforced them by the bayonet. Even Warmouth disregarded these orders. He said they were nothing but waste paper. He had the authority of Marshall C. J. to say they were waste paper, and in that emergency Grant sent his troops.

Thus, the Kellogg government was established. But it was said that, notwithstanding all these things—said by the advocates of Kellogg—that he was really elected by the people—that they wanted him to be governor and they would support him in the office, and it was unnecessary to keep him in office by the U. S. forces, and that if U. S. forces were withdrawn the *people* of Louisiana would be satisfied with the Kellogg government. Well, in September, 1874, they did withdraw the U. S. troops, and give the patriots of Louisiana a chance. There is one question not yet settled, and that is, how long Kellogg's government did stand after the U. S. troops were withdrawn Some say it stood an hour—some say two hours, and some say just long enough for Kellogg to run from his office to the custom house. (Great laughter and applause.) But it is agreed on all hands that it did not stand any longer than Kellogg was running. (Laughter.)

Very well, Grant interfered again, and sent troops and reinstated Kellogg. Now, fellow-citizens, here was a demonstration that the Kellogg government could not stand alone, could not stand an hour—nobody would support it. To the eternal credit of the colored people of Louisiana, be it said, that they had too much honor, too much decent self-respect to support the Kellogg government! (Long continued applause.)

Well, the people of Louisiana said we will not resist the United States government. Kellogg took the office. Then they organized for another election—an election not for governor, but for another legislature. They were just in the fix that we were in 1870. The term of the legislature expired in two years. Kellogg held his office for four years, and they had to have a new election for a legislature. The election came off, and now

LOOK AT THIS PICTURE!

Our friends went to the pols under every disadvantage. Kellogg had his own election law. Kellogg had his own officers to manage that. They were assisted by the United States troops, assisted by the United States marshals and supervisers—and yet under his own law, with his own officers, supported by United States troops, our people went to the polls and overthrew his dynasty by a majority of ten thousand votes! [Applause and cheering] I am stating facts that I get from the report of the congressional committee itself, one of the most interesting papers I have ever read in American history—two of them republicans, but strange as it may seem to you, exceedingly honest men! [Laughter and applause.] They report that at that election, with all these disadvantages, the conservatives elected their legislature, (the house of representatives,) by 29 majority out of 111. That is, the democrats elected 70 members, and the republicans 41. That is what this committee say, and they say that the election was *fair and peaceable, and legal in all respects*

Now, there was *trouble*! Why, if this legislature went into power, the idea was that Kellogg would be impeached or rendered powerless, and they determined that this should never be, and they took charge of the returning board I am not going into details; it is enough to say that after six or eight weeks' manipulating the returns, this board threw enough democrats out and put radicals in, till Kellogg says the result was 53 and 53. But they said he put in one democrat that was not a "*staying* democrat" (laughter.) I do not know what kind of a democrat that was (laughter.) I reckon it was one that would go on either side to get an office. I have seen a good many of them myself (more laughter.) Another report said that the radicals had 54 and the democrats 52. Anyhow they thought they had it, so that if they could not control it they could at least prevent the dethronement of Kellogg.

Well, when the legislature met, on the fourth of January, it turned out one republican was not there. He had been stealing something—a very strange thing for a radical to steal something—[prolonged laughter and applause] Anyhow the committee, the congressional committee, cannot say he was charged with stealing, but they soften the word and say he "*embezzled*." [Great laughter.] That was unfortunate—this fellow that had "embezzled" something. When the legislature met he was not there. [More laughter.] The democrats had the advantage.

The committee say there was doubt about it; that he was arrested on a warrant for embezzlement by the officers of that radical government. By this absence and superior quickness, our friends secured the organization of the legislature, and elected their officers, and then, having a majority, they also swore in five members whom the returning board had referred to the legislature. And thus were the democrats in power at last, by five or six majority, after several weeks manipulation of the radicals to prevent it. What was to be done? After all this rascality, after their six months' orgies of infamy for the purpose of defeating the will of the people, it seemed, at last, by the unfortunate, unheard of stealing by a radical, the democrats got the power. [Laughter and applause.] That was not to be endured. The result you have heard. Soon after they organized, the military was sent in and absolutely removed five democratic members by force. Don't you see the reason of this wrong? Don't you see why it was one of the greatest usurpations in history? It is an essential feature in America, as well as in England, that each house of a legislative body shall be the sole judge of the election, qualification and returns of its members, else there is no independence in that branch of the government. If anybody else, judiciary or executive, has the right to review the actions of the legislature as to determining who are the qualified members duly elected, of course the independence of that body is gone, and according to the constitution of the United States each house shall be the sole judge of who are its members, and also, I think, a similar provision exists in the constitution of every state in the union, certainly in the constitution of the state of Louisiana. Now, the question who the members of that legislature were, belongs exclusively to that body. They did determine, and according to the report of this congressional committee they determined rightly on the merits of the question; but even if they did not, the military had no right to interfere; for the moment you allow the government to interfere, that moment you put the legislature in the power of the executive.

250 years ago the house of commons wrested from the house of lords and the king, the right to sit in judgment solely on the "election, returns and qualifications" of the members of that body; and from that day to this it has been conceded to be the established, constitutional, universal right of legislative bodies. That right has been destroyed in Louisiana. Their house determined its own organization. That house determined its own members. The determination did not suit the powers at Washington, and Gen. Sheridan was sent there, and at Gov. Kellogg's request this legislature was interfered with and five members taken out by force. Now if this can continue, there, right there is an end of all independence, and consequently of all power, not only in the state legislatures but in state government. For if the legislature be not independent the state is powerless. It can have no will except as it expresses it through its legislature.

I go on. Now tell me, my friends, did they disperse the Louisiana legislature to save the union! Did Durell pass his midnight order to save the union? Did they do it to preserve the constitution of the country? Did they do it to complete the *work of reconstruction*? Tell me—I appeal to the intelligence of the American public, tell me why, at this day, the government at Washington, the dominant party, still finds it necessary to interfere and control the legislatures of sovereign states? There is but one answer to be given. It is to enable them to keep the power in this country in a central government, without regard to the constitution of the country, (applause.) Now that is bad enough, but I am dwelling too much, for there is much I desire to say. I want to give you the history briefly, and the reasons why the constitution was violated, so that you will understand it. You understand why it was unconstitutional for them thus to interfere in Louisiana. But, my friends, bad as is this view, there is a darker one behind. Do you believe, are you stupid enough to suppose that this iniquity has been perpetrated because of any special hatred to Louisiana? No. It means you; it means all the southern states; it means all the union; and it is intended as a blow at the whole country. This man, Sheridan, sent a telegram to Washington city, and what is in it? He says that the spirit of defiance to the law is uncontrollable, and there is but one way to stop it. He did not say the reaction was any defiance; he said but the *spirit* of defiance. How Sheridan could read anybody's spirit, I don't know; but mark the language. He is an officer, and a high officer in the United States army; he says he would suggest that congress pass a law, declaring a large portion of the people of Louisiana, and other states bandits, that they might be tried by court martial. And then, as if supposing congress might not be willing to pass such a law, he said that if the president would proclaim them bandits, the rest might be left to him. I will not indulge in epithets, but the idea that an American officer should suggest the thought that citizens could be declared bandits by presidential proclamation, then tried by him and shot by order of a court martial! Is it possible for language to concentrate the essence of tyranny more strongly in words? There is nothing, I fearlessly assert, in the history of Nero or Caligula more absolutely infamous. There is our constitution which our fathers framed, and which this officer swore to support. And what does that constitution say? That no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, except by indictment or presentment of a grand jury, unless in land or naval service.

He has requested, in the teeth of that, that the president shall issue a proclamation declaring whole classes criminals, and leave the rest to him, Sheridan. Then there is another clause that every criminal trial shall be by an impartial jury, and in the state and district where committed. This proposal of Sheridan's strikes down the trial by jury and subjects the citizens to trial by court-martial Can the spirit of bandit be worse? I am stating the facts and telling you the manner in which this violates the constitution. This dispatch of Sheridan's, followed by his letter of justification, would not of itself amount to anything except to prove that Sheridan knew nothing about law and cared less; that he knew nothing about human rights and cared less; that he knew nothing about the constitution of the country and cared less for his oath to support it. But the alarming feature is that the President of the United States sends in a solemn official message to congress wherein, while he does not declare his wish or right to issue the proclamation, he yet absolutely goes into an argument to justify the dispatch and apologizes for it on account of what he calls the outrages in the southern states. What greater outrage than this dispatch and this approval of it can human wickedness conceive; It is the darkest chapter in the history of the country which records that the executive justifies a suggestion that citizens be declared bandits by presidential proclamation, and tried by court martial in the teeth of the constitution, that executive has sworn to support, protect and defend. I tell you, it marks the darkest era in American history. You can never comprehend fully its danger or its enormity. And he goes so far as to say that he has no doubt that if congress should pass a law, as Sheridan suggests, these troubles would all cease; that is, end troubles by subverting the constitution! Secure peace by destroying liberty! Punish crime by official perjury, through the assassination of constitutional government! Who is the rebel? Who shows a spirit of defiance to all law, and a reckless disregard of all rights? Sheridan, we are told, is no lawyer; neither is Grant. And here is this great curse of the country, that men are rushing into high positions whose duties they do not understand, and whose responsibilities they do not regard. We have an age of military statesmanship, and civil government is absolutely destroyed, and everyhthing in time of peace, in absolute dominion to military power. A still more alarming fact is, that their monstrous propositions are actually defended and justified by the leaders of the party in congress and throughout the United States. That lawyers like Morten and Conkling and Edmunds should forget their oaths, and get up before the people and justify these bold, fearless and despotic propositions passes comprehension. It only shows to what extent the spirit of usurpation has gone, and ought to alarm the American people of the threatening danger to their institutions. Where ist he thing to end? Think you it will end in Louisiana? My countrymen, you can't mistake the purpose of all this conduct. It has been manifest from the beginning. It will not stop with Louisiana unless the people now frown it down by an indignation unparalleled in this country. Already a special committee has been appointed to see what further repressive legislation is necessary for the southern states, and we are told that this committee is now absolutely discussing the proposition of undoing all that has been done; that is unreconstructing reconstruction, and reconstructing again. Why, you know they said when they commenced reconstruction, that we were outside of the law, and the idea is to remand us back to dependence on their power. The very idea is monstrous; it points to the end to which this country under this party is going. It proves as clearly as can be proved that this party never went into this war to preserve the constitution; that they never went into this war solely to abolish slavery. I tell you they have conducted this government from the day the southern people left, for the purpose of perpetuating themselves in power, and they are determined to perpetuate themselves in power if they trample upon the constitution and every state in the United States to accomplish the result. What is the prospect of success? That is the material inquiry for you and me. I am delighted to see that a great many of the more intelligent and patriotic citizens of the republican party north have taken this matter in hand. In Boston the spirit of liberty is reviving. The noble Evarts has spoken words that ought to commend him to every patriot in the United States. I am glad to see republicans coming out against the subversion of the constitution, for every blow at Louisiana is a blow at every state in this union. I have some faith that the northern people, who have been so long the victims of a raging storm of passion, are now awakening to their senses, and will see that the miserable party of constitution haters they have nursed is under the lead of the greatest rebels, and the only rebels who have really caused all our trouble. And yet, these men that thus trample upon the constitution under the solemnity of their oaths, which they take when they take their seats in congress, have the effrontery to get up there, and in the very same breath with which they justify these enormous violations of the constitution, talk to southern men about being rebels.

Secession was a mistake—a terrible mistake; but secession was no crime. [Great applause.] It violated no oaths; it trampled upon no individual rights; it dispersed no legislators; it throttled no state; it sought to shed no blood; it burnt no cities; it invaded no homes! Radicalism is no mistake. It is deliberate, intentional wicked, ever increasing crime; (applause;) it has trampled upon ten thousand oaths to support the constitution. It deified the union as a fact that it might destroy the union as a principle, under pretence of reconstructing the states, it has destroyed the states. It has sworn to support the constitution only to seize upon power to enable it to subvert the constitution; under pretence of restoring peace it has blighted the country with war, poverty and sorrow It has burned cities; it has dispersed legislatures; it has robbed the poor, plundered the helpless, punished the innocent, and it has chained liberty to the car of tyranny. I arraign radicalism to-night before the bar of this outraged country as the only real, intentional rebel in American history. (Applause.) It is a rebel against the constitution of our fathers. It is a rebel against the sovereignty of the states. It is a rebel against the domestic tranquillity which the constitution was intended to insure. It is a rebel against every principle of justice, and a rebel against every blessing of liberty. (Tremendous applause.) Will northern people see it? Can they wake up to see it? I believe they can. I believe they will; at least I have some hope of it. It is time for the work to begin. The great final struggle to settle the question whether constitutional liberty on this continent shall be continued or not, is to be fought in 1876. Can it be successfully fought at the ballot? I warn the country now that radicalism will never yield its grasp of power at the bidding of the votes of the people, save that vote amount to a popular revolution. Don't you imagine, my friends, that this monster against every right is going to yield its morbid appetite for power at the bidding of a bare majority of the people. Never! never!

That is what it is now preparing for, and I tell you the same power that throttled Louisiana, will throttle the electoral college of these states and keep the government in their hands, notwithstanding the ballot, and all under the color of the law too. (laughter and applause) I want the mind of American people directed to one inquiry; it is a great inquiry, a glorious inquiry. Oh, I look forward to the discussion with real rapture. Who, in American history, is a rebel? Is it a man who tramples upon the constitution or a man who simply resents such infidelity by seeking to get away from such a party? To what extent this rebel power may go in defying the will of the people no one can say. Look what it has done in Louisiana. Look at the report of the congressional committee. Stores and property selling for taxes. Residences in that beautiful city of New Orleans selling for taxes.

In the interior, property is actually offered for taxes, and that amount cannot be had. The people impoverished, the legislature dispersed, the state powerless. In the interior counties the committee tells us the only white republicans are office-holders, and in several instances there is not a single republican but one family, and they all hold offices! That is why they are radicals; for the same reason that carrion crows like carrion, and they care not what may be the wrongs to others, so they get it. That is the condition of Louisiana. Look at your prostrate sister, and see what Georgia has escaped. Georgia narrowly escaped in 1871 the same fate that overtook Louisiana in 1872, and again the other day. It could have been done easier in Georgia, for in Louisiana Governor Warmoth was opposed to it, therefore, they resorted to Durell; but in Georgia, in 1871, the then so called Gov. was not only willing, but exceedingly anxious to enter upon the work. Do you think Georgia was saved by accident? Such results are never attained by accident. Was she saved by the ballot? Did not Louisiana have the ballot also in 1872? Does not the committee say she elected a majority in the house of representatives again in 1874, and yet, *where is she now?* The public man in America who has not understood from the beginning that the whole point and power as well as danger of radicalism lies in the fact that they expect to perpetuate their power by force and in spite of the ballot-box, has been a stupid public man, and not fit to be a public counselor. [Applause.] Now Georgia was saved in 1871 by keeping off the heavy hand of federal interference. How it was done is not now proper time to say. Some have said sneeringly that I said I did it. never said I did it, but I say one thing, my slanderers did not do it. [Laughter and applause. I will not stop to tell what part I acted, but throughout the day of trouble my ears were saluted by but one sound from the rear, and that was slander and calumny from the people I served (Cheers and applause.) But let that pass. You shall have that history in due time. At all events Georgia was saved by exactly the reverse process by which Louisiana was lost. Louisiana was lost by federal interference and Georgia was saved by federal non-interference. I will say this much. I was actuated by no selfish purposes and equally was not intimidated by the war upon me. I had nothing in view but the rescue of my native state from the domination of radicalism.

How Grant came to be so kind, and I admit he was kind, is the question you are some day to understand.

Fellow-citizens, I look to the contest of 1876 not only as the most important that ever occurred in American history, but as the most important in the history of the world; for if the people of the country cannot be aroused to give an overwhelming vote against this republican party, it will perpetuate itself in power in the United States by precisely the same mean that the president has taken in Louisian and the people will be powerless to prevent it except they go to war. [Applause.] If we fail with the ballot box in 1876 by reason of force, a startling question will present itself to the American people I. trust we will not fail. I hope the northern people have had a sufficient subsidence of passion to see this question fairly. I think they will; I trust they will. The indications are in our favor. In truth the majority of the north were always in favor of the constitution.

They were in favor of constitutional government, they were in favor of constitutional liberty, but they have been carried away by the raging storm of passion, and, by the unfortunate secession of the south, and taken possession of by fanatical leaders. Led on under the miserable delusion that they were preserving the union, and keeping down rebellion, they have been aiding and rewarding the only rebels in America in the work of destroying the constitution.

There is the point; they must now be able to see; if they will not see it—if they will still be blind, if poor Louisiana cannot teach them that this party means the destruction of constitutional government on this continent, then, indeed, the great question, and the only question behind for their thought, is the one that must be propounded, and from which there is no escape. That question is, IS THE CONSTITUTION OF OUR FATHERS WORTH BLOOD? Will you have war or despotism? Will you have blood or empire? That is the question. If you appear to the ballot box, it will fail unless the people rally by overwhelming majority, such as in the majesty of its irresistable power shall sweep rebellion from the offices of the government, by the very breath of its indignation. Nothing else can save it; nothing else *will* save it. The next congress of the United States, is in importance over every preceding congress from the adoption of the constitution to the present time. The debates of the next congress must give shape to the presidential election. They should be wise, burning and patriotic, and in the wisdom of those debates the northern people must receive enlightened intelligence that will enable them to rise and save the liberties of the country. To this dreadful issue I have looked with earnestness for years. I tell you, my friends, there is no peace for this country until radicalism is crushed; not only crushed but despised; not only despised but made infamous forever throughout America. [Tumultuous applause and cheers.] But, oh, how my heart in this trying hour forgives all the strife of the past, and goes out with patriotic affection to every northern man who wakes to the reality of the situation, and says that at last he discovers that the only true friend of the union is the true friend of the constitution. [Applause.] What an occasion for us. What shall we, of the south, do? We are powerless in one sense, but there is much we can do. Let us now, everywhere in the south, habitually speak of the constitution and the union—under it with that old reverence and love that distinguished us in the days that are past and gone. I say to-night, there was not a single hour in American history when the southern heart was not true to that constitution (Applause) When the signal of war was given in Massachusetts in the first revolution, Georgia was one of the first to march to the fight of Massachusetts for the liberties of all.

If we must have war—if we cannot preserve this constitution and constitutional government by the ballot—if force is to defeat the ballot; if the war must come—God forbid that it should come—but if it must come, if folly, if wickedness, if inordinate love of power shall decree that America must save her constitution by blood, let it come. I am ready. (Enthusiastic applause and cheering.)

But let one thing be distinctly understood, that if another war shall come, we of the south will rally under the old flag of our fathers. (Wild applause.) It always was our flag. We were never faithless to it, and our enemies were faithful to it. (Applause.)

In 1860 some of you may have me in the capitol at Milledgeville. I told you then, that this spirit of [illegible]ty to the constitution would one day produce war in this country. There was no escape from it. The destruction of slavery was a pretext. The whole purpose was to change the character of the government and constitution of this country, and I told you this with all the earnestness of my nature to fight first for the constitution in the union and if we could not save the constitution in it, then was time enough to go out, (applause.)

You would not agree to the proposition. You insisted upon going out. I do not chide you. You were unfortunate. You were excited. You were mistaken; you did wrong, to your friends at home, to yourselves and to your friends at the north. You threw the power of the government into the hands of the enemies of us all. They used that power to crush you and your friends in the north, and they are determined to crush until they crush out all the constitutional liberty in the country. You know I was faithful; that I stayed by you till the last hour; that from the time Georgia seceded till Lee's surrender (applause.) I never did an act or said a word or had a thought that was not faithful to our side. (Applause.)

The same old enemy is still on the warpath against constitutional government and the sovereignty of the states. Under the false pretext of preserving the union this enemy has deluded the north and victimized the south, and now, insolent with success, is seeking to engulf all the liberties of the north and the south. Patriots everywhere must wake up to their designs, and forget and forgive all the errors, mistakes and strifes of the past. Let us have no more of slavery (applause), no more of secession, (applause), no more sectional crimination (applause). Let us all who love the constitution unite, and save the country by the ballot, if possible; and if force, under pretext of any kind, shall attempt to defeat the voice of the people at the ballot box, let every patriot be ready to march under the old Stars and Stripes to the grave or to victory.

Let us of the south go where we ought to have gone at the first, and where, if we had gone, we should have crushed out this monster power (great applause.)

In the meantime, while patriots all over the country are awaiting and preparing for the great deciding election of 1876, oppressions will continue upon the south, and how shall we deport ourselves? On this point I wish to be distinctly understood. During the process of executing reconstruction, beginning in 1867, I did not advise the southern people to resist the government, but I did urge them not to *consent* to reconstruction, for that would have disgraced us as people. I insisted that reconstruction should be both the work and the infamy of our enemies. The process of reconstruction fixed upon us nominal rulers, but real plunderers and robbers. In 1870 the time had come to consider how we should get rid of these creatures. I never wrestled with any proposition with a more earnest, unselfish even self-sacrificing purpose. I made two visits to the north to learn public sentiment as it was and as it was likely to be. I found a great number of republicans utterly opposed to the centralizing tendency of their party under its radical rulers. But these men would not support the democratic party because they feared under the platform of 1868 the democracy would revolutionize backward to secession and slavery. I found also that the portion of the platform of 1868, which declared reconstruction "revolutionary, null and void," was only a *sentiment* with the democrats and not a principle for action. These facts, put together brought me to the conclus on that in 1872 the democracy would modify their platform, and recognize reconstruction, as accomplished facts; and that patriotic republicans at the north would then begin to join the democrats to arrest the radical revolution to absolutism, in some way.

This conclusion caused me to write the letter of December 1870, advising you to submit to the constitution as amended, and go to work to avert further wrongs. I believed this position would aid me in the struggle to get rid of radical rule in Georgia by keeping off federal interference, and I was not mistaken. Many of you abused me very much then. You ought to be ashamed of it. I warned you that you would be ashamed of it, and so you are. You did not then see the question as I saw it, only because you had not studied it as I had. I saw then it was the only way out of our troubles. Well, time has done its work, and you are all up with me now. Everybody says submit. Nobody cries "nullity" now. I fear I must now admonish you not to go too far. There is a limit to submission. It must not become abject. We must submit to the laws, right or wrong. We must cheerfully give all rights to all races and colors. We must not resist the authority of the United States, even though they cheat the ballot box and force usurpers and robbers in office over the votes and the will of our people. Let us do all these things and wait patiently for the awaking patriotism of the northern people to redress our wrongs. But beyond this I will not advise submission. I will not advise that we give notice in advance that we will submit to be treated as criminals. Never! No honorable northern man will ask it, nor respect us if we grant it. If congress, by act, shall declare us, or Grant by proclamation adjudge us, to be bandits, and leave the rest to Sheridan, and he begins to hand cuff, court-martial and shoot citizens of the south, I will not advise *freemen* to submit to it! (Immense applause.) I want the north to have freedom. I am willing to vote with them, and if necessary, fight with them for our common freedom, but I am not willing that the north shall have freedom on condition that we first consent to become slaves. (Very great applause.) In a word, I am willing to advise our people to submit to every thing that patriots and freemen *can* submit to and preserve honor, but I am not willing to see the constitution subverted that we may be treated as bandits and outlaws, and advise our people to submit to that, nor do I believe the northern people will require or permit such humiliation. If they do require or will permit it, then all honor as well as liberty is lost, and there is nothing to hope for by any submission. We catch up the old slogan of our enemies, and read it and return to its authors and say, "This country—this whole country—must be all free or all slaves!" (Loud applause.) We will, in all things deport ourselves as patriots, and respect and protect the rights of all men. We will submit to the accomplished facts of the past whether we approve them or not. We will join our northern brethren to restore the constitution as it is over all the country. We will unite with them at the ballot box to redeem the country from its present thraldom and its threatening future. We will help them unchain all the states and preserve the liberties of all men. If force shall be employed by the enemies of the constitution—by the rebels against constitutional government—to defeat the will of the people through the ballot box, we are willing to march with them as common brethren, under a common flag, to preserve our common country, union and constitution. But we of the south will inaugurate no war. We shall resist every attempt to provoke or force us first into the collision. We insist that the roll call for volunteers to defend the constitution shall begin at Bunker Hill. Then let it go to Lexington and Concord, Saratoga, Brandywine, and Trenton. As it crosses the Potomac, let it be repeated at Manassas, and Chancellorville, and Richmond, and Chickamauga, and Shiloh, and methinks the very dead will leap up and answer! (Immense cheering.)

My southern friends, how I take comfort from that beautiful law of a wise and merciful Providence, that patient virtue, sooner or later, shall have its reward. We have endured, we have struggled, we have made mistakes, but all our mistakes were on the side of liberty and for what we believed was the cause of constitutional government. We have paid the penalty of our mistakes most cruelly. Thank God, there is a logic in events which human intentions cannot control.

There is a Providence in the world which the human will cannot restrain; one of them is that patient virtue, enduring right, suffering courage, shall one day have their reward. I believe that day is drawing for us. I believe the time is coming, if we be true to ourselves, if we bury the strifes of the past, and have but one honest longing, earnest desire to restore the constitution of our fathers, and preserve liberty for all, that we shall find northern men a great cloud of witnesses at the north rising up for our rescue and ready to record us justice as patriots. When the victory shall begin when the sins of their radical party shall once begin to be exposed, oh! what infamy awaits them! What pen can describe it? We have only to recite a record of their deeds, of their violated oaths, of their brutality, of their hypocrisy, to sink them deeper into infamy than was ever visited upon any party in history. As they shall sink, you shall rise. The re-awakened and re-united patriotism of all sections, will enkindle a flame in this country, that will burn up forever all spirit of rebellion to the constitution; and this American Haman—radicalism—so bigoted, so brutal, so insolent, will be brought to the scaffold which himself has erected for our common constitution, and northern patriots will cry out, "[illegible] him be hanged, let him be hanged." In the midst of great cheering the speaker was presented with a boquet from some ladies of New Orleans, as a token of the love of the women of Louisiana.

T[illegible] DISTRIBUTION.

City Subscribers.

Secure [illegible] cards for the distribution. But a few [illegible] left. Get reserved seats. See advert[illegible]ent. Now or never. Call at once at the [illegible].

Grand Cl[illegible] Out Sale Regardless of Cos[illegible] Manufacturers.

Messrs. F[illegible]ott, Benedict & Co., beg leave to dra[illegible] attention of the ladies and public ge[illegible], to their immense stock of winter goo[illegible], comprising silks, black alpacas, French, [illegible]man and English dress goods, mourn[illegible] of all description, shawls, cloaks, [illegible]ckets, flannels, towels, linen damask, [illegible], domestic goods, gents' and la[illegible] [illegible]erwear, hosiery, notions, ribbons, [illegible], feathers, etc., etc. Carpets, oil clot[illegible] all other goods, are sold cheaper than [illegible] can be bought elsewhere. Please cal[illegible] examine.
jan183—dtf

LET every city [illegible] of THE CON[illegible]STITUTION call at [illegible] at once and secure cards for the [illegible] distribution and concert at DeGive's [illegible] few days off.

The cure of the opi[illegible] edly accomplished by [illegible] is undoubt[illegible] ficacy of the remedy [illegible]. The ef[illegible] ble. The doctor has [illegible] unquestiona[illegible] his southern agent, Mr. [illegible] and at least three hundred [illegible] Wooley, has [illegible] We squarely endorse [illegible] in charge. [illegible]dy.

DAILY CONSTITUTION.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS,
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.
See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our "news." mar11-1y

ATLANTA:
Sunday Morning, Jan. 24, 1875.

OUR DISTRIBUTION.

January 30th the Day.

We have engaged DeGives opera house for the night of the 30th, and our distribution will certainly come off on that night without any further postponment. Our arrangments for the concert are nearly complete, and the programme, a varied one, will be ready for publication in a day or two. Subscriptions are coming in, and we hope none will be delayed till the last moment. All subscribers having cards, will be admitted free.

Send your subscriptions or call at the office and subscribe.

jan12—tf.

New Advertisements.

Brick residence for sale.
Estey organs among the best in use.
Piano tuning and repairing done.
New goods cheap at Gay's.
Chamberlin, Boynton & Co. are offering great inducements in carpets.
Opium habit cured.
Acute and chronic diseases cured.
Large stock of choice silk and dress goods
Removal—Southern Publishing Company.
Bankrupt notice—W. R Gunn.
Bankrupt notice—John Gorham.
Attractive stock of staple and fancy dry goods.
Photographs at Bowdoin's.
Three-room cottage for rent.
Now is the time to buy cheap goods at Keely's.
W. A. Haygood succeeds Messrs. Kendrick & Sons in the carpet business.
Day boarders wanted at Mrs. Caldwell's.
Evergreens at auction next Thursday.
Ho! for the Memphis Mardi Gras.
Mardi-Gras at Memphis February 9th.
Black-and-tan pet dog lost.
Distribution concert.

Parkins & Jennings,
32 Broad Street, near the Bridge.
WHITE PINE DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, MANTELS, MOULDING, &C.
A large stock in store at prices lower than ever. jan15—wed-fri&sun-dtf

J. B. GOODWIN, lawyer. Office, No. 19 Whitehall street. Prompt attention given to business. jan24—dlt

Mardi gras, Memphis, February 9th, 1875.

FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO., are still crowded by customers.

Go to Keeley's. Whom Keeley can not please, no one need try to.

Carpets to Close.

We are offering great inducement in carpets to close our present stock, in order to make room for unusually large spring purchases.
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.,
1w Cor. Whitehall and Hunter Sts.

LEADERS of parties going to mardi gras at Memphis should call and talk to Mr. B. W. Wrenn.

WE understand there are clubs of the best people getting ready to go to the Memphis mardi gras.

NO man in the senate has a *keener* appreciation of the ladies than the senator from the 36th, and he is not at all peevish.

Silks and Dress Goods.

Our stock of Black and Colored Silks and fine dress goods is unequalled in the city, both as to quality and to prices. Call and examine at
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.,
1w Cor. Whitehall and Hunter Sts.

PARTIES desiring to go to Memphis should consult Mr. B W. Wrenn early about cars, rates, etc.

ESTEY ORGANS are now acknowledge to be the best in the world. Call and see for yourself, at Guilford, Wood & Co.'s. jan24—sun&wed.

PIANO TUNING and repairing done by one of the finest workmen in the state. Satisfaction guaranteed by Guilford, Wood & Co. jan24—sun-tues&thur

Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.

Have an exceedingly attractive stock of staple and fancy dry goods, and are offering great inducements to cash customers, at their two stores, 66 and 68 Whitehall street.
1w

THE Western and Atlantic railroad say they can furnish as many sleeping cars as may be needed to carry people to the Memphis mardi gras.

PRIMITIVE BAPTIST.—He which was, and which is, and which is to come will meet the people at the city hall Jan. 24, 1875. Say at 3 o'clock p. m. W. LIVELY, witness.

PHOTOGRAPHS.—If you desire a first-class photograph or portrait painted in the best style of the art, visit Bowdoin's gallery, 33½ Whitehall street.

EVERYBODY should go to Memphis mardi gras.

MAJOR J. M. LILLARD, agent of the Nashville and Commercial Nurseries, is in the city and stopping at R. A. Johnson's, on Ivy street.

CAN you not get up a club to go to Memphis mardi gras?

THE last issue of the Greenville Vindicator shows that it has fallen into able hands. If female suffrage prevails in Georgia, we hope to see the editress of that paper returned to the legislature.

WE call attention to the circulars of Mr B. W. Wrenn, general passenger agent Western and Atlantic railroad. He is always up with the times. Parties desiring to be present at Memphis should address him at once.

WITH pleasure we call attention to circular of Mr. B. W. Wrenn, general passenger and ticket agent Western and Atlantic rail road. Such enterprise should be appreciated. We hope they will secure large parties to go.

CHAMBERLAIN & BOYNTON have some very attractive statements in our local columns. Staple and fancy dress goods, and carpets, they offer at bargains to close out stocks. We need not urge customers to call; they go to Chamberlain & Boynton's anyhow.

YESTERDAY the house gallery was illuminated by the presence of many fair ladies. The attraction of gravitation was, therefore, towards the gallery, and the handsome senator from the 36th, the gay senator from the 43d, and the fascinating ladies' man of the Richmond delegation gravitated at once to the gallery, and were lost to the cares of state.

FIFTH AVENUE COMPANY.—With the notices of the press from various sections of the country, we may naturally look for good acting in the best sense of that word from the above combination. The ladies of the company are very favorably mentioned. The Mobile papers say of them: "Together they combine handsome stage presence, more *aplomb* and society ease and far more magnificent wardrobe than have been in Mobile." The company have selected for the opening night in our city the exciting play of "Divorce." As played by the company it is said that every detail in action, situation, dress and dialogue is carried out to a nicety, which displays the genius of true artists accustomed to the ways of refined society, and educated to the manners and arts of the most fashionable modern school.

GOOD JOKE ON A COMMITTEE.—Amongst the committees which met yesterday in the house of representatives was the committee on privileges and elections, who met at three o'clock in the afternoon. A young lawyer from one of the upper counties desirous of getting all the information he could regarding contested elections, asked one of the committee could he be a spectator to their proceedings. The chairman coming in soon after, proceeded to business, and went on with the investigation of the case.

After considerable evidence, and about ready to hear council, our friend, recollecting another engagement, rose to leave. As he was walking towards the door the chairman informed him not to leave, as there was no quorum present. He told him that he was sorry that he could not remain, but did not see that he would make much difference, as he was no member. This announcement was like a thunderbolt in the committee room, and they had to adjourn at once, finding they had only six members present, and consequently their labors had all been in vain. They adjourned *sine die*, with the resolution that the next time they met they would call the roll.

THE SERPENT OF ASIA.

Its Sting More Fatal That of the Egyptian Asp.

Fifteen Million Dollars Paid Annually by this Government for a Poison that is Placed in the Hands of a Vast Army of Suicides.

[Chicago Times.]

"Thus far shalt thou go and go farther, here let thy proud waves be stayed."

Such was the potent language addressed to the storm-tossed waves of Egyptian sea, by Him who spoke a world into existence, and they were obedient to His command. This was a miracle both positive and convincing, and it would require the same potent command by the all-creating power to calm that turbulent sea of vice and misery beneath whose dark waves thousands and tens of thousands of human beings addicted to the use of opium are drawn to certain destruction day by day, were it not that an antidote for the vice has been discovered, an antidote that is as certain in its work of reformation and cure as is the road to misery and death from a continuation of the pernicious habit. The subject of opium eating, and the terrible results that follow in the train of the evil, has claimed the attention of many thousands of the most eminent medical men both of this country and Europe for many years past, and while scores of antidotes have been prescribed and compounded at different times and in different countries, none have proved adequate to the task of effecting a permanent cure of the habit until within the past dozen years, and it is to this late discovery and its positive and permanent effect on the opium devotee, that we are now about to write. Next to that terrible scourge on society and nations, intemperance, there is perhaps no one evil that is dragging a larger number of victims down to premature graves than that subtle poison, opium. And we venture the assertion, that were the effects and results of opium as generally known as are the effects and results of an intemperate indulgence in the use of spirituous liquors, there would be a crusade against that drug that would never cease until its use was entirely prohibited both by public opinion and law. That the masses have little conception of the vast army of both men and women that bowed down in the most abject slavery to this narcotic good, is evident from the great indifference manifested on the subject, when other and lesser evils are combatted by the press, from the forum and pulpit with such persistent and untiring industry. And in this connection it may not be out of place, to fix the responsibility of this evil. And in doing so, we have no desire to detract from the usefulness or the noble character of the medical profession, although the position that physicians occupy in communities of necessity makes them in a great measure directly responsible for the evil. They are fully conversant with the effects of opium on the human system; they know it to be a powerless curative agent, and hence is on ly administered as an injunction as it were on pain, until the curative remedies can properly employed. And when opium is prescribed for such an object it certainly can do no harm, and may do much good but the difficulty is that physicians administer the drug in all its forms with the most reckless impunity, without ever breathing a hint or warning to the patient, of the fearful consequences that will certainly follow the acquired habit of using the poison. Through the direct advice of some phy[illegible] Opium is the sheet-anchor of thousands of our best physicians, and at the same time it serves to cloak the bungling practice of many a charlatan and quack in the profession. Of course, this drug, the same as strychnia, belladonna, or any other virulent poison, is most proper in its place, and when properly administered, acts charmingly on the system, but the fault lies in the want of precaution on the part of the doctor in not explaining the effects of the drug fully and completely to the patient before any taste is required for it. Like thousands of other medical agents, it is a most obedient servant, but when allowed to take the place of master, it becomes a tyrant, that scorns mercy and laughs at despair. In the caption of this article we have stated that the cost of importing this drug is about fifteen million dollars annually, and, if the estimates of reliable druggists and physicians approximate the correct figures fully three-fourths of that vast amount, is consumed by the habitual opium-eaters of the country, leaving only one-fourth for medicinal uses proper. And in this connection it may prove a matter of interest to the victims of the fearful habit, as also to the general reader, to briefly mention the origin of the drug, and its chemical constitution. Opium is known and classified in medical phraseology as a drug or medicine. We use the word opium for the various preparations resulting from its combinations with other elements, or from chemical formulas. Morphia, the chief active principle of opium, is an alkaloid obtained by treating the crude gum with ammonia and alcohol. Sulphate of morphia is obtained by a further treatment with sulphuric acid. This is the form in which a very large portion of the drug taken in this country is taken. "Opium is the inspissated juice of the poppy—*papaver somniferum*—which is grown chiefly in Asia Minor, and is obtained by making incisions in the head of the plant. The juice flowing from such incisions is collected in tears, which are formed into masses, varying in weight from eight ounces to one pound. After the gum is thus obtained, it is enveloped in the petals of the flower, and shipped as other commercial products, yielding an immense revenue to that country." As before stated, morphine, laudanum, and all other preparations from this drug are compounded by chemists and apothecaries. The first being an alkaloid, is obtained by the action of chemical agents as before alluded to, on the crude opium, and is a condensation of its narcotic principles, a reduction of bulk uniting its narcotic powers, for the convenience of administration in cases where it is indicated. Laudanum—*Tinctura Opii*—which is the result of the action of alcohol on the drug, and possesses in an approximate degree all the properties of the original. This liquid preparation is more generally used than any other, and as it is generally below the standard of regular formula for strength, is considered the least dangerous. Having before stated, that in neither opium nor in any of its preparations, are there any curative principles, and that it is used solely to relieve pain, or holding in abeyance the excessive action of some organ until a remedy can be applied it will be readily seen that it is not a proper remedial agent of the pharmacopaeia and hence in one sense of the word it is not entitled to be ranked as a remedial agent in medicines. But let medical men consider it a remedy if they choose, and use it as such, but let them at the same time fully inform each patient to whom it is administered, of the character of the drug, and the terrible risks in using it, even in a moderate way for the alleviation of pain, if continued for any length of time. For it is only in the moderate use of this poison at first that its abuses are reached. Like every other habit, that of opium eating is acquired, and in most cases it is induced by the existence of some disease, or pain resulting from wounds or other injuries, or surgical operations. The patient realizes the fact that the drug has the effect of alleviating his or her sufferings, and it is continued as often as the twinges of pain returns. It not only relieves the pain, but in the partial suspension of the functions of the organs, sleep is induced. When the patient awakes, that dull, monotonous feeling incident to the relaxation of the system in recovering from the effects of the narcotic poison, is mistaken for the original pain, and the patient goes to his or her *psuedo* remedy again. This is continued day by day, until at last, step by step, the victim reaches a point where the horrible truth is at last revealed, that he is the abject slave, to not only a habit but a necessity. It is found that opium has become the vital power of nature, and the patient is transferred from a natural reasoning being into an unnatural, unreasonable automaton, that can only perform its functions when supplied with the poisonous stimulant. It might be asked in this connection, what are its effects on the system? The poison penetrates every portion of the system, the muscles, the nerves, fibers, cells, capillaries; and in fact everything that enters into the organic arrangement of the human being, and when its use is continued every interstitial is filled with it, until at last the miserable victim becomes an opium monument, as thoroughly subject to its power as the carved statue is to the chisel of the sculptor.

An eminent physician of Maryland says: "I have noticed in treating this disease that it first stimulates slightly the nervous system, circulation and respiration, which are under its immediate control; it then acts as a sedative to a large extent; it also acts on the cerebrum or seat of the mind, in such a manner as to produce sleep. Annexed to these main points as known by the habitual user of the drug, are paralysis of the nerve centres, which cause in part the rapid increase of the drug necessary to sustain the system, and places the user beyond the power to retrace his steps back to the beginning, even by the shortest manner of diminishing the dose, as has been tried by the most determined and powerful minds of the present age, as well as those of other ages. It causes fullness of the head, which is actual congestion of the brain; it diminishes the secretions of the intestinal organs, as well as the bile and urine, which causes constipation. In brief, it is an insidious, delusive drug, that invites the partaker to the exhilarating pleasure of the moment, but gives no warning of its unhappy and final results."

We have permission to use the following names of persons who have been permanently cured by Collins' Painless Opium Antidote, during the past six years:

Mrs. L. S. Brown, Factoryville, Penn., used 480 grains of opium per month; Mrs. Sarah J Sargent, Connectionville, Iowa, used 1,030 grains per month; Sarah J Hewett, Mechanicsvill, N Y, used 1,440 grains of opium per month; J J Butts, M D, Marietta Ga, used 1,680 grains of opium per month; Thomas H Kilbourn, White Rock, Texas, used 255 grains of morphine per month; Charles L Tippett, San Francisco, Cal, used 450 grains of morphine per month; Madison Dean, Arkville, N Y, used 510 grains of morphine per month; Dr George G——, Nashua, N H, used 750 grains of morphine per month; J H Clark, M D, Chicago, used 600 grains of morphine per month; J L Barrett, Clarinda, Iowa, used 800 grains of morphine per month; Miss J E Comestock, Indianapolis, Ind., used 1,050 grains of morphine per month; Alfred B. Trowbridge, San Francisco, Cal., used 1,800 grains of morphine, or 3,840 drachms of laudanum per month. If we had the space at our command we might give several thousand names of persons, both in this country and in Europe, who have, like the persons named above, certified to having been cured by Dr. Collins' painless opium antidote. The reader, and more especially such as are addicted to the habit of opium eating, having read thus far, will most naturally inquire who is Dr. Collins, where does he live, when did he discover this antidote, and of what is it composed? Dr. Collins is a gentleman who has spent many years of his life in the noble work of discovering a remedy that would prove a certain and permanent cure. He lives at Laporte, Ind., where he has resided for many years, and where he is a well known and highly respected citizen. He discovered and perfected his painless opium antidate in 1868, or a little over six years ago, since which time he has treated and absolutely cured several hundreds of patients, and now has some two thousand of the worst cases of opium-eating in this country under tre tment. The last question, of what is the antidote composed? We regret our inability to answer, as no one but Dr. Collins knows the secret. This much, however, is known, that it is a vegetable fluid, and although it contains no opium, it is taken by the patient as a substitute for that drug, and while it reclaims the system from the poison of the opium and builds it up, it actually satisfies that craving appetite that is acquired by the habitual use of opium or morphine. Hence it is both a substitute and an antidote. It serves as a substitute in holding the victim up until, as an antidote, the work of eradicating the opium poison from the system has been fully performed after which the patient is cured, and has no further taste or desire for the antidote. After six years of the most unparalleled success, there is not even the slightest room for doubt but that the antidote is just what Dr. Collins claims to be, a perfect and sure remedy when taken as prescribed.

Notwithstanding Dr. Collins has amassed a fortune as the fruits of his valuable discovery, he has no idea of retiring from the field of his usefulness, but is at the present time constructing a building contigious to his residence in Laporte, that when completed will be the largest of the kind in the west, and will be supplied with the most extensive and complete chemical machinery and laboratory in the world. The doctor owns one of the finest marble front blocks in the city of Laporte, but his business has so increased during the past two years that he was compelled to build another and larger building in order to have adequate room.

JANUARY 30TH.

Still More Help for the Concert.

We have the pleasure of announcing yesterday that, in view of the fact that all the admission fees of our Distribution Concert are to be given to the Methodist and Baptist Orphan Homes in and near this city,

COL. THOS. F. LOWE,

the inimitable violinist, would contribute his services to the entertainment. This, in itself, would attract hundreds to DeGive's opera house, as to listen to Colonel Lowe's manipulation of the violin and his rendition of the glorious old time tunes, is second only to that of the famous Ole Bull himself. He rarely appears, and only when he can contribute to a charity. Also, that

RARE DR. SID HOLLAND,

whose banjo solos and comic songs have never been surpassed in Atlanta, and who makes the very walls shake with convulsive merriment, in the same laudable spirit, cheerfully consented to take part in the programme. These two gentlemen, even without the splendid orchestra we have engaged, would make a capital entertainment; but we are not through with the programme.

This morning we are delighted to add to the list of those willing to contribute to the charitable object in view,

DR. E. S. BILLUPS,

whose violin, and banjo songs are such, as are worthy of a hundred miles travel to hear.

ADMISSION.

We have announced that subscribers holding cards will be admitted free. All others will be charged, but the price of admission will be only fifty cents. In answer to inquiries we state that reserved seats can be obtained, and due notice will be given how to procure them. The entire expense of the opera house and band will be paid by us and be our contribution to the orphan homes—the *gross* receipts of admission going to the institutions named.

THE CONCERT

and distribution will occupy only about one hour and a half. The awarding of the presents will in itself be intensely interesting and afford considerable amusement. We shall announce before the day some additional gifts. Perfect order will be kept, and every possible provision made for the comfort and enjoyment of the ladies and gentlemen present.

WE learn several clubs are being gotten up to go to Memphis to mardi gras.

Sheridan, Mack and Day's Combination.

The above company closed a short, and certainly a very successful engagement at our theatre last night. A fine programme last night enabled the troupe to exhibit their best talent and excess of humor. The entertainment brimmed with novelty and the audience were kept constantly interested and amused. Sheridan and Mack are very popular in their specialties, and deservedly so. Lester and Allen are excellent gymnasts and song and dance men. Miss Alecia Jordan, as the fashionable young gent of the day, is capital. The Stuart sisters, pert, pretty, lively blondes, in their triple step and double quick shuffle, brought down the house. Little Carrie Boshell renders her songs with a pathos that carries the hearts of her audience. She also dances like a sprite. Adams is very good. In short, the troupe has been selected with an eye single to their versatile qualities, and which presents the combination to the public in the most favorable light.

IT will be real jolly to go to Memphis to mardi gras.

Important Business Change.

Messrs. S. S. Kendrick & Sons, the well known carpet merchants of this city, announce this morning the sale of their entire stock in trade and good will to Mr. Wm. A. Haygood, formerly with Messrs. Chamberlain, Boynton & Co., of this city. Mr. Haygood is well known to the trade as an energetic and able young business man, and we have no doubt he will prove a worthy successor of the former firm. Mr. Haygood has had some six years experience in the carpet business, and is thoroughly posted as to the market. Mr. Edward S. Kendrick, whose taste and judgment in the selection of household goods is so well established in this city, is announced to remain at the old stand with Mr. Haygood.

Mardi gras, Memphis, February 9th, 1875.

Postponement of the Agricultural Convention at Thomasville.

GEORGIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,
Atlanta, Ga., January 23, 1875.

Editors Constitution: Please announce that the spring meeting of the Georgia State Agricultural Society to have taken place at Thomasville on the 9th of February, has been postponed to the 23d FEBRUARY (4th Tuesday).

This action is in consequence of a request from the citizens of Thomasville, inasmuch of the stockholders' meeting of the Atlantic and Gulf railroad takes place on the 9th of February. Very respectfully,
A. H. COLQUITT, Pres't,
MALCOLM JOHNSTON, Sec'y.

Mardi gras, Memphis, February 9th, 1875.

Marriage Licenses Issued During the Past Week.

WHITES.

James A. Bryan and Miss Nancy E. Williams.
H. A. Wilkinson and Miss L. T. F. Wilkins.
W. G. Robinson and Miss Alice M. Glenn.
J. L. Berryman and Miss Mary E. Forbes.
William J. Atkinson and Miss Emma Bobo.
R. H. Cook and Miss Martha V. Bridges.

COLORED.

Paul Wims and Hannah Williams.
Albert Johnson and Harriet Moseley.
Samuel Bailey and Julia Mitchell.

Mardi gras, Memphis, February 9th, 1875.

WE call attention to the advertisement of Dr. W. T. Park, in another column. Dr. Park has achieved much success in his practice of medicine upon the progressive or eclectic principles. He is a native Georgian, a regular graduate of northern as well as southern medical institutions, holding as many as three different diplomas. He is a gentleman, well read, and of affable manners, deeply absorbed in the interest of his profession and the cure of his many patients. He has had an experience of more than twenty-four years in successful practice; eight years of which time was spent in the city of Savannah. He is now permanently located and established in our city, and has fitted up a handsome office and established a dispensary, together with a comfortable reception room for ladies, on the corner of Broad and Mitchell streets up-stairs.

THE celebration of mardi gras in Memphis will cost over $150,000.

Mardi gras, Memphis, February 9th, 1875.

CAMPBELL BEFORE JUDGE HOPKINS.

Arguments of the Second Application for Bail.

Decision of the Court, etc.

Yesterday morning the writ of habeas corpus taken out before Judge Hopkins by Tunis G. Campbell, was heard at chambers. This is the second writ that Campbell has sued out. The first it will be remembered, came before Judge Pittman, the ordinary, and after a fight lasting over two days, was withdrawn by Campbell's attorneys to forestall an adverse decision. Judge Hopkins was then applied to, as it was hoped that he would differ from Judge Pittman in his construction of the criminal law.

THE INTEREST MANIFESTED IN THE CASE

by our colored population seems to be just as lively as ever. The court-room was well crowded with negroes, who listened to the arguments with the keenest attention.

Campbell was brought into court from the water works, where he has been confined ever since the writ before Judge Pittman was withdrawn. His few days' experience with the convicts has produced a great physical change. Campbell is now 65 years of age, and his condition yesterday has demonstrated that an imprisonment in the penitentiary of any length of time will kill him. He was so feeble that he was borne into the court room in the arms of four negro men, and after the trial was over, had to be carried out in the same way. He sat during the trial leaning with his head bent down, the very picture of sickness and exhaustion.

THE TRIAL.

Campbell as before was represented by Judge W. F. Wright, Col. P F. Hill and Mr. Thrasher. The Solicitor General appeared for the state.

The only papers introduced in evidence upon the trial, beyond those we have already published, were the bill of exceptions, and accompanying testimony. This is a copy of the bill now in the possession of Judge Tompkins which, it is alleged by Campbell's attorneys he has delayed certifying to, and thereby permitted a great hardship to be done to their client.

The principal grounds urged for a new trial in this bill, are that Campbell was not allowed to go before the grand jury, who found the indictment with his witnesses, that he was not served with a copy, that he was tried by a travers jury, when the regular jurors should have been used, and that when after being out for a number of hours, the jury came into court, and said they could not agree, the judge told them that he would wait until 12 o'clock that (Saturday) night, and if they had not made up their verdict by that time, he would keep them together until the middle of the next week.

Judge Wright opened the case for the petitioner, and commented for some time upon the haste that had been used in transferring the prisoner from Darien to Savannah, and from Savannah here. After fully hearing his position upon this branch of the case, Judge Hopkins made substantially

THE FOLLOWING REMARKS.

"My own practice has been this: In one county of my circuit there is no jail, and for safety, convicted prisoners are always brought to the jail of this county. This has been done upon an order taken for that purpose, and which I have never refused to grant. This has been my own course. The law requires the motion for a new trial to be made during the term. If the court enlarges that time, the court is responsible for it. If a man is sentenced in my court, he is invariably sent off, unless he gets an order superseding the sentence. I have always thought that the time never came to a man until after final sentence, where he ought not to have bond as a matter of right.

After the delivery of the above remarks, the counsel for the prisoner at once moved for a continuance, to give them reasonable time in which to prepare a bond. They asked, further, that they be allowed to give this bond before Judge Hopkins, instead of being put to the inconvenience of giving it before Judge Tompkins, who is over three hundred miles off in Savannah. The solicitor general opposed the motion for a continuance in brief but able argument, after both sides had been heard, Judge Hopkins rendered the following

OPINION.

When sentence was pronounced upon this petitioner, he should at once have moved the court to suspend it, and thus changed the complexion of the record in his case. Had the defendant moved to suspend the sentence at the proper time, I do not think that any judge in the state of Georgia, or on the earth, would have refused the motion. The defendant's counsel managed the case well but neglected to make this motion in erim time.

It is my conviction that this man has a right to be out on bail. I think further that the judge of the eastern circuit has jurisdiction over the case, and consequently he is the proper person to tax the bond. In its present shape the Habeas corpus case made out before me is very incomplete, and were it pressed I should be compelled to dismiss it. I shall therefore grant the motion for a continuance to enable the prisoner to prepare his bond. I desire to say further that I see nothing in this record that is calculated to reflect upon Judge Tompkins. He has evidently tried to do his duty. I regret that counsel for the prisoner have thought it their duty in argument to make such severe reflections upon Judge Tompkins. I have no idea Judge Tompkins would keep the bill of exceptions in his pocket after application had been properly made to him for it, neither do I believe that he would refuse a proper application for bond.

CAMPBELL IN JAIL.

Judge Hopkins then remanded the prisoner to the custody of the principal keeper of the penitentiary, but by management made through the prisoner's counsel with the principal keeper, and in the presence of the court, Campbell will remain in jail here until another application to admit to bail can be made to Judge Tompkins.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Services To-Day.

Methodist.

FIRST CHURCH—Rev. W. P. Harrison will preach morning and night, at the usual hours. Subject of morning discourse—"The Powers of the World to Come."

TRINITY—Rev W. J. Scott will preach morning and night at the usual hours.

PAYNE'S—Rev. T. H. Timmons will preach morning and night at the usual hours.

EVANS—Rev. J. H. Harris will preach morning and night at the usual hours. Subject at night—Temperance.

ST. PAUL'S—Rev. W. A. Dodge will preach morning and night at the usual hours.

ST. JOHN'S—Rev. J. E. Evans will preach at night.

PIERCE CHAPEL—Memorial services of Henry B. Parker at 3, P. M., by Rev. W. J. Scott.

EDGEWOOD—Service at the usual hours by Rev. H. J. Ellis.

LOYD STREET CHURCH—Preaching at 10, A. M., by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Isett. Bishop Haven will preach at night.

CITY MISSION QUARTERLY CONFERENCE. The first meeting of this conference will be held Tuesday night, 26th, at 7 o'clock, at the First M. E. Church South.

Presbyterian.

FIRST CHURCH—Rev. J. H. Martin will preach morning and night at the usual hours.

CENTRAL—Rev J T Leftwich, D. D., will preach at the usual hour, morning only.

CUMBERLAND—Rev. W. H. Crawford will preach at 11, A. M., in Good Templar's Hall, and at night at the Mission Church.

Death of Mr. Oliver H. Prince.

Mr. Oliver H. Prince, a well known citizen of this state died at Decatur about one o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Prince was celebrated throughout this state for his extensive information and great generosity. He was honored and loved by a large circle of friends and relatives. He moved here recently in feeble health, hoping to be benefitted by the change, and subsequently located at Decatur. His death was very sudden. He leaves a family to whom we tender our deepest sympathies. Their loss is indeed a great one, but they have many who mourn with them.

The remains were taken to Athens Georgia last night and will be there interred.

HOUSEKEEPERS who study economy in small things, should use Dooley's Yeast Powder; the best, because perfectly pure; the cheapest, because every package is full weight. jan30—d1w&wlt

DOOLY'S is the best and cheapest Yeast or Baking Powder: Perfectly pure and wholesome: Every can full weight: It saves itself in milk, eggs and shortening. jan4—d1w&w1t

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

ATLANTA COTTON STATEMENT

ATLANTA, January 23, 1875.

Cotton closed weak and tending down; low middlings 13⅜ cents.

RECEIPTS FOR TO-DAY.	Bales.
By wagon	82
By Western and Atlantic Railroad	35
By Central Railroad	00
By Air-Line Railroad	209
Atlanta & West Point Railroad	63
By Georgia Railroad	44
Total	433
Receipts previous	52,987
Total	53,420
Stock on hand September 1	102
Grand total	53,522
SHIPMENTS.	
Shipments to-day	339
Shipments previous	48,545
Total	48,884
Stock on hand	4,638

Freight to New York $1 10 per 100 lbs.

SEE AFTERNOON'S DISPATCHES AND CITY PRICES CURRENT ON FOURTH PAGE.

Review of New York Cotton Market.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

NEW YORK, January 23.—The market for cotton has been more active, and a firmer tone has been established, with some advance realized during the early days of the week, but which was afterwards partially lost, which leaves the market value one-eighth cent higher than at this time last week. Export business has been materially accelerated by a liberal supply of freight room, which in some instances was unusually low, as steamers generally were over supplied with heavy freight which could not be taken, and extra room was filled with light goods, thus giving shippers of cotton a light margin of profit in concession of rates of tradsportation. Total sales of the week were 158,847 bales, of which 18,247 bales were for immediate delivery, and balance on contracts for future delivery.

Imports of dry goods for the week $1,436,663.

FINANCIAL.

ATLANTA, GA., January 23, 1875.

Banks buying exchange on New York at par; selling exchange at ¼ premium.

NEW YORK, January 23, 1875.

Money easy at 2½a3. Sterling quiet. Gold steady. Governments a shade stronger. State bonds steady.

Bank statement—Loans increase $11,500,-000. Specie decrease $2,500,000. Legal tenders increase $1,500,000. Deposits increase $1,200,000. Reserve decrease $1,000,000.

Specie shipments to-day $3,125,000; for the week $3,321,000 gold coin, $3,527 bars, $326,412 silver.

Custom receipts for the week $2,433,263.

To-day the sub-treasury paid $160,000 as interest, and $144,000 for called bonds.

Gold closed at $1 12⅜.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

[*Special to The Constitution.*]

Receipts at all ports to-day	16,340
Exports to Great Britain	11,681
Exports to continent	11,747
Stock in New York	165,045
Stock at all ports	868,824

NEW YORK, January 23.—Gold 12⅜.

Old classification: spots dull; low middlings 15¼; middlings 15⅝. New classification: middlings dull; low middlings 14⅞; middlings 15¼; sales to export 1,117; spinners 161; speculation 70; transit 225.

Futures closed weak and irregular; sales 18,300 bales; January 15 1-32 nominal; February 15 1-32; March 15⅝a15 13-32; April 15 11-16a15 23-32; May 16a16 1-16; June 16⅜; July 16 19-32a16⅝; August 16⅝a16 13-16.

[*Associated Press Reports.*]

The Associated Press reports show the state of the markets an hour later than the above special.

NEW YORK, January 23.—Cotton dull; sales 1,566 bales at 15¼a15⅝.

Net receipts 269 bales: gross 1,119.

Futures closed weak and irregular; sales 18,500 bales; January 15 1-32; February 15 1-32; March 15⅝a15 13-32; April 15 11-16a15 23-32; May 16 1-32; June 16⅜; July 16 19-32a16⅜; August 16⅝a16 13-16.

CHARLESTON, January 23.—Cotton dull; middlings 14⅞; low middlings 14⅜; good ordinary 13⅞a13⅝; net receipts 927 bales; exports to continent 1,700; coastwise 202; sales 600; stock 73,029.

NORFOLK, January 25—Cotton quiet; middlings 14⅞; net receipts 1,449 bales; exports coastwise 1,400; sales 250; stock 14,554.

GALVESTON, January 23.—Cotton quiet; net receipts 1,882 bales; sales 1,016; middlings 16⅜; exports to Great Britain 2,035; stock 72,116.

MEMPHIS, January 23—Cotton unchanged; middlings 15; net receipts 1,901 bales; shipments 1,102; sales 1,600; stock 66,839.

WILMINGTON, January 23.—Cotton middlings 14¼; net receipts 417 bales; sales 200; stock 4,104.

BOSTON, January 23.—Cotton unchanged; middlings 15¼; gross receipts 615 bales; sales 35; stock 24,021.

AUGUSTA, January 23.—Cotton quiet; middlings 14¼; low middlings 13⅞; good ordinary 13¼; net receipts 9,3 bales; sales 984.

SAVANNAH, January 23.—Cotton very quiet; middlings 14⅞; low middlings 14¼; good ordinary 13⅞; net receipts 2,568 bales; exports to Great Britain 6,279; France 2,212; continent 1,800; coastwise 770; sales 1,345; stock 91,495.

PHILADELPHIA, January 23.—Cotton middlings 15¼; low middlings 15; good ordinary 14; net receipts 289 bales; gross 986.

MOBILE, January 23.—Cotton weak; middlings 14¼; low middlings 14⅜; good ordinary 13⅞; net receipts 2,138 bales; exports coastwise 1,494; sales 1,000; stock 69,309.

NEW ORLEANS, January 23.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middlings 14⅞; net receipts 5,310 bales; gross 6,881; exports to Great Britain 2,211; to France 3,316; to channel 2,710; coastwise 3,672; sales 6,500; stock 303,052.

BALTIMORE, January 23—Cotton middlings 15; gross receipts 90 bales; exports coastwise 145; sales 200; spinners 95; stock 27,737.

PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, January 23.—Southern flour less active. Wheat 1a2c lower. Corn heavy and low; new southern yellow 86½. Pork dull at $19 50. Lard steady. Coffee and sugar quiet and firm. Freights dull and lower; cotton per steam 9-32a11-32.

CINCINNATI, January 23—Flour dull. Corn dull. Pork quiet and firm at $18 25. Lard quiet and steady; steam 13⅜; kettle 14a14¼. Bacon strong; shoulders 8; clear rib 9½; clear 10⅜. Whisky firm at 95.

LOCAL AND BUSINESS NOTICES

JOHN KEELY'S.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP GOODS.

Just opened from New York auction sales:

50 pieces fines black alpacas, slightly wet on single fold, but guaranteed not damaged, at 95 cents per yard, well worth $1 50 per yard.

30 pieces finest black alpacas, next quality, at 80c. worth $1 25.

40 pieces finest black alpacas, at 70c per yard, worth $1 20.

20 pieces black alpaca at 65c per yard, well worth $1 00.

15 pieces black alpaca at 55c per yard, worth 60c.

25 dozen ladies' merino skirts, $1 each, worth $1 75.

20 gray double shawls, wool, $3 each—half price.

50 pieces fancy dress goods at 25c per yard, worth 60c.

10 dozen boulevard skirts, from 50c each upwards.

No such bargains as the above have ever been offered in Atlanta.

In regular stock will be found cassimers, blankets, shawls, flannels, table linens, embroideries, etc., lower than the lowest quotations made by other houses.

A choice stock of ladies, children's and misses' shoes, warranted good custom-made work, at JOHN KEELY'S.
jan24—dlt

NEW GOODS, CHEAP! CHEAP!

Just received from New York an entirely new stock of goods, bought exactly at the right time of the season to get them cheapest.

Full lines of the following goods:

Bleached and brown domestics in all widths and much cheaper than these goods are being sold elsewhere.

The handsomest assortment of prints in the city.

Jeans and cassimeres cheaper than the cheapest.

A splendid line of black alpacas and black silks very cheap.

Shawls, balmoral skirts, hosiery, white goods, Hamburg edgings, etc.

This is a rare chance to buy fresh goods at CLOSING OUT prices.

Call and compare prices, as I am determined to sell LOW for CASH.
A. O. M. GAY,
jan24-4t 65 and 67 Peachtree street.

DON'T be bothered with badly fitting collars, but wear the Elmwood. Every one you put on fits right and looks well.
jan24—dlt

IN MEMORIAM.

HALL OF ATLANTA FIRE COMPANY, No. 1,
January 23, 1875.

At a meeting of the Company, held this evening, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has saw fit to remove from our midst our esteemed friend and brother fireman, W. J. Mann. Be it, therefore,

Resolved, That we deplore the sad event, thus cutting off the deceased in the prime of life, it has deprived our Company of a good and useful member and the community of a worthy and upright citizen.

Resolved, That we condole with his widowed mother, the stay of her old age, and his brother and sister, and their relatives, in their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That we tender his mother and family in particular our heartfelt sorrow in the loss they have sustained, and trust that God may bestow upon them grace and Christian fortitude to bear up under their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be entered on our record book, published in the city papers, and the Secretary be directed to furnish a copy to the family of the deceased.

WILLIAM FORSYTH,
JERRY LYNCH,
HENRY HANEY,
Committee.

OBITUARY.

HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIA'N,
Atlanta, January 23, 1874.

The hand of death has recently stricken the name of Henry B. Parker from the roll of the living, and while we cannot comprehend the movings of God, in our midst, we nevertheless know that "He doeth all things well."

Resolved, That in the death of Henry B. Parker the Young Men's Christian Association has lost an earnest committee worker, and the cause of Christ a true and devoted member.

Resolved, That this preamble and these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of our body and that a copy of the same be furnished the family of our deceased brother.

W. A. HAYGOOD,
W. D. GREEN,
J. J. SULLIVAN,
Committee.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

TITLEBAUM—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Titlebaum are invited to attend the funeral of the latter, at their residence on Forsyth street, at nine o'clock, this morning.

BERRY.—The friends of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Berry are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of the latter, from her late residence, No. 21 Calhoun street, this evening at three o'clock.

TEN CENT COLUMN.

Advertisements of "Wanted," "For Sale," "To Rent," "Lost and Found," &c., will be inserted in this column at Ten Cents a line, each insertion.

☞ All advertisements in this column must be paid for in advance; and none will be taken for less than thirty cents.

FOR SALE—A BRICK RESIDENCE, IN a good locality and on first class residence street, containing eight rooms, with water and every modern convenience. Address M. A., Constitution office, who will show property, etc. jan24—d2t

FOR RENT—A NICELY FINISHED three roomed Cottage, No. 251 N. Calhoun street, between Cain and Harris. Apply to Calvin Fay, Architect, No. 19 S. Broad street, up-stairs, near the bridge. jan24—dlt

DOG LOST—A SMALL BLACK AND tan pet dog left my house last Sunday. She weighs about four pounds and answers to the name of "Gip." Any persons returning her will be liberally rewarded and confer a great favor on my little girls.
H. I. KIMBALL,
jan24—d3t 161 McDonough street.

BOARDERS WANTED—DAY BOARD and Lodging can be obtained at Mrs. Caldwell's, No. 65 South Mitchell street, Atlanta, Ga. jan24—d3t

GOOD BOARD AND LODGING CAN be had at John L. Wilson's, corner Spring and Luckie streets. Two minutes walk from the Capitol. jan22—d3t

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TRAVEL for some first-class house. An extensive acquaintance in Georgia. Best of reference given. Address F., Constitution office.
jan21—thur-sat&sun

AMUSEMENTS.

DISTRIBUTION CONCERT

DeGIVE'S OPERA HOUSE.

JANUARY 30TH.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF GIFTS TO the subscribers of The Atlanta Constitution, including one of $1,000 gold, one of $500 in greenbacks, $500 more in green backs, a $1,000 Chickering square grand piano, a $650 piano, gold and silver watches, and other valuable presents, will occur at DeGive's Opera House, Saturday night next.

A GRAND CONCERT

will be given in connection. Besides the music of the Gate City Band in full orchestra, Colonel Thos. F. Lowe, on his famous violin, and Doctors Sid Holland and E. S. Billups, unsurpassed upon the banjo, with sentimental and comic song, kindly furnish parts of the programme, to aid in the charitable feature of the occasion. There will be other additions to the programme, but these are sufficient to assure the public of a splendid entertainment.

ADMISSION.—All subscribers of The Constitution holding cards will be admitted free. All others will be charged 50 cents The gross receipts for admission go to the Methodist and Baptist

ORPHAN HOMES.

The Constitution defraying Opera House rent and all contingent expenses. Entertainment begins at 8 o'clock.

☞ Reserved seats may be had at Phillips & Crew's, *without extra charge*—sale beginning at 10 a. m., Monday, January 25th. As the house will be crowded, reserved seats should be secured immediately.

☞ The money presents, gold and silver watches, and others, will be delivered on the spot, if the fortunate subscribers are in the house. The others will be delivered at The Constitution office on demand.

jan24—dtd W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OPIUM Habit Cured

A certain and sure cure, without inconvenience, and at home. An antidote that stands purely on its own merit. Send for my quarter magazine (it costs you nothing) containing certificates of hundreds that have been permanently cured. I claim to have discovered and produced the *first, original, and only sure cure for opium eating.*
DR. S. B. COLLINS, LaPorte, Ind.
B. M. WOOLEY, Sole Agent Southern States, Atlanta, Georgia.

☞ All first class orders from the South for Medicine should be forwarded through him. Office in Park Medical Institute, corner Broad and Mitchell streets, Atlanta, Georgia. jan24—deod&wtf

REMOVAL.

WE HAVE REMOVED OUR PRINTING OFFICE AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY to corner Mitchell and Pryor streets.
SOUTHERN PUBLISHING CO.
jan24—d1w

ALL DISDEASES, ACUTE AND CHRONIC, of children and adults, males and females, prescribed for by DR. W. T. PARK, at his Medical Institute and Dispensary, corner Broad and Mitchell streets, up-stairs, entrance on south Broad. Purest, best, most concentrated and palatable medicines always on hand, prepared by Dr. Park himself, for his patients only. The indigent poor of the city prescribed for gratuitously, they paying for the medicine only. Medical advice and medicine specially adapted to each case, forwarded to any one who can be reached by express or mail, (express prepaid) on reception of full history of case, present state of health, condition of bowels, etc., and five dollars. Address all communications and send all money to DR. W. T. PARK, P. O., Box No. 158, Atlanta, Georgia.
jan24—d1w&sun&mon&w3m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

THIS is to give notice that on the 22d day of January, A. D., 1875, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Willis R. Gwinn, of county Taliaferro, and State of Georgia, who hasbeen adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, and that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said Bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, is forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at Madison, Georgia, at the Register's office, before Albert G. Foster, Esquire, Register, on the 5th day of February, A. D., 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M.
W. H. SMYTH,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.
jan24—dlt

Notice in Bankruptcy.

THIS is to give notice that on the 21st day of January, A. D., 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of John Gorham, of LaGrange, county of Troup and State of Georgia, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, and that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at LaGrange, Georgia, at the office of B. H. Bigham, Esquire, before Lemuel T. Downing, Esquire, Register, on the 5th day of February, A. D., 1875, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
W. H. SMYTH,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.
jan24—dlt

N. R. FOWLER, Auctione'r

FIRST GRAND SALE OF ☞ 55 ☜ TOWN LOTS at

CLARKESTON,

On Georgia Railroad. Sale on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY, 27, 1875, commencing at 11 o'clock, on the premises. Train leaves Passenger Depot at 10 a. m., returning at 4 p. m. Tickets will be furnished by Wallace & Fowler at their office, and at the train. A SPLENDID BARBECUE WILL BE SERVED AT PRECISELY THREE P. M. ☞ No Postponement on account of bad weather.

Clarkeston, heretofore known as News' Station, is located about half-way between Decatur and Stone Mountain, with the mountain proper in full view. The place has been surveyed and sytematically laid off by J. M. Edwards, C. E., under the immediate supervision of the Hon. W. W. Clarke, of Newton county, in honor of whom this place receives its name.

The general lay of the grounds, on either side of the road, is decidedly beautiful and inviting.

As regards elevation, we are informed that this place is the highest point along the immediate line of road, between Atlanta and Augusta, rendering both climate and water most delightful, and furnishing at once, a permanent guarantee of the establishment of a healthy and prosperous village. It is, also, almost in the centre of DeKalb county, and is, beyond all question, the very spot upon which the people of said county ought to compromise for the permanent location of her COURT HOUSE. This done, and the public road changed to run through this place, the location of a nice Freight Depot, the establishment of a Post Office, Schools, Churches, Hotels, Stores, etc.; etc., and CLARKESTON, in a few short years, will, undoubtedly, hold up her head as high and with as much dignity and importance, as Decatur or Stone Mountain.

Only a small portion has been platted. Parties can get ten, twenty, or fifty acres, close to the railroad, if desired. The lots will be offered, one with the privilege of two, three, or more, and sold absolutely upon their merits, with clear titles, and upon terms of one-third cash, one-third in one-year, and one-third in two years, with interest on notes. This is the finest opportunity for outside speculation ever offered to the people of Atlanta and DeKalb county.
WALLACE & FOWLER,
Real Estate Agents, No. 9 Alabama St.
jan22-dfri-sun&tues

Western & Atlantic Railroad Co.

OFFICE GENERAL PASSENGER AND TICKET AGENT.

Atlanta, Georgia, January 22d, 1875.

THE following telegram, sent by the Associated Press Agent at New Orleans, explains itself:

NO MARDI GRAS.

NEW ORLEANS, January 21.—The Mystic Society here have decided to dispense with the parade on Mardi Gras day, on account of the absence of His Royal Highness, King Prosperity.

1875. 1875.
MEMPHIS, TENN.,
MARDI GRAS
FEBRUARY 9TH.

For several years Mardi Gras has been celebrated in

Memphis, Tennessee,

with such success as to rival New Orleans, and last year it was pronounced by every one who witnessed it to be far better than anything ever seen in this country.

The CELEBRATION this year at Memphis will surpass all others in elegance and splendor.

For the convenience of those who desire to go, the WESTERN & ATLANTIC R. R. and its Connections will sell, commencing February 5th,

Round Trip Tickets for one Fare, $22 50,

Good to return before February 15.

☞ Through first-clas Day Coaches leave Atlanta daily at 9:35 P. M., for Memphis, without change, and no charge is made for occupying seats.

MAGNIFICENT PALACE, SLEEPING and DRAWING ROOM COACHES lave Atlanta daily at 9:35 P. M., for Memphis, without change.

Our supply of Palace, Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars is ample for any emergency, and special cars can be furnished upon application, to leave Augusta, Athens, Rome, Savannah, Charleston, Macon, Columbus or Charlotte.

Parties desiring to go should notify me as early as possible.
B. W. WRENN,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent,
jan24—dtf Atlanta, Ga.

A CARD.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING THIS day bought the entire stock of Carpets, Oil Cloths and Upholstery goods of Messrs. S. S. Kendrick & Sons, will be pleased to see and serve all his friends, the customers of Messrs. S. S. Kendrick & Sons and the public generally. Mr. Ewd. S. Kendrick will be pleased to see his friends at the old stand.
W. A. HAYGOOD,
No. 21 Marietta, corner Broad street,
January 23, 1875. Atlanta, Ga.

A CARD.

HAVING this day sold out our entire business to Mr. Wm. A. Haygood, well known to the Carpet trade of this city, we most respectfully solicit for him a continuance of that esteemed patronage which, as a firm, we have enjoyed for the ten years past.
S. S. KENDRICK & SONS.
Atlanta, Jan. 23, 1875. jan24-d3t

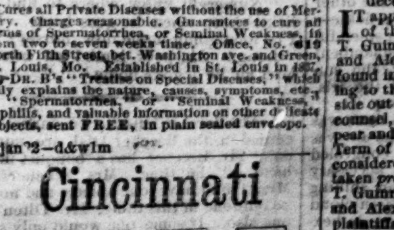
Evergreens at Auction.

WILL be sold by Mayson & Norman, Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, a large lot of Evergreens, &c., consisting in part of Golden Arbor Vitae, Irish Junipers, English Laurel, Mock Orange, Evergreens, &c. Now is the time to beautify your gardens. All lovers of plants should attend next Thursday. T. C. MAYSON,
jan24—dlt Auctioneer.

DR. C. A. BOHANNAN,

Cures all Private Diseases without the use of Mercury. Charges reasonable. Guarantees to cure all forms of Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness, in from two to seven weeks time. Office, No. 619 North Fifth Street, bet. Washington ave. and Green, St. Louis, Mo. Established in St. Louis in 1857. ☞ DR. B.'s "Treatise on Special Diseases," which fully explains the nature, causes, symptoms, etc., of "Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness," syphilis, and valuable information on other delicate subjects, sent FREE, in plain sealed envelope.
jan 2—d&w1m

Cincinnati



FOUNDRY,

Manufacture both Type and Printing Machinery, as well as deal in the manufactures of other similar establishments. Do not buy an outfit until you send for specimens, estimates and terms to
CHAS. WELLS, TREAS'R.
CINCINNATI TYPE-FOUNDRY,
201 Vine St., Cincinnati, O.

GIFT CONCERTS.

FOSTER'S SECOND TEXAS GRAND PRIZE CONCERT, at Houston, Texas, March 3, 1875. $200,000 00 in Gold Coin, Choice Lands, Farms and City Residences. Among the Prizes there will be $25,000 in Gold.

The Real Estate is put in at its actual value. CAPITAL PRIZE, $10,000 GOLD.

COMMENDATORY—"Having, from our long acquaintance with J. E. Foster, every confideneem his integrity, we feel justified in saying we believe he will carry on his Distribution honestly and fairly. "Signed by the Mayor, Hon. J. T. D. Wilson, and the City Council.

That old and reliable paper, the Houston Telegraph, which rarely condescends to notice individual enterprises, says of the First Drawing:

"Not even the most captious and suspecting person could take exceptions to the manner of the drawing. It was fair, honorable and equitable. The committee and recorders were of our very best citizens, and kindly gave their time and labor to the superintendence of the drawing, or rather did the actual labor of it.

"Captain Foster has acted honorably and fairly throughout the whole management of this enterprise. While some money has been made by the venture in all probability yet the property given as prizes has only netted a fair price, and the profit is only an exchange of the property for cash."

That staunch democratic paper, the Houston Age, has the following:

"The Committee of gentlemen was one of the best that could have been selected by the audience. Hon. D. U. Barziza, who supervised the drawing, is our present representative, and one of the most popular men in the district.

"The Drawing was prefaced by an explanation from Captain Foster, of the mode adopted. This was well received and understood, precisely as explained by the circulars. Captain Foster said that while he wished all his home people good luck, he yet was free to say that with the people of poor Mississippi, Louisiana and South Carolina, he felt a greater sympathy, and he did hope they would draw the largest number of prizes, that they might come to a free country, and make a white man's living. This sentiment was received with loud cheers.

"The drawing was then proceeded with and the result is announced elsewhere."

No connection with the Denison, Wagley & Lockart, or any other similar enterprise.

Tickets $3 00 each, and a liberal discount on orders for a greater numbrr. RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED. Must have the confidence of the community in which they live. Send for circular. Reference—Dunn, Barlow & Co.'s Reference Book, found in all banks.
T. W. HOUSE, Treasurer.
Address J. E. FOSTER, Manager,
dec27—d1aw&w6w Houston, Texas.

DOLLARS

TO THE AMOUNT OF TWO MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ARE TO BE DISTRIBUTED ON THE 27TH FEBRUARY BY THE PUBIC LIBRARY OF KY., UPON THE OCCASION OF THEIR FIFTH AND LAST CONCERT.

Drawing Certain or Money Refunded

One Grand Cash Gift	$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift	100,000
One Grand Cash Gift	75,000
One Grand Cash Gift	50,000
One Grand Cash Gift	25,000
5 Cash Gifts, $20,000 each	100,000
10 Cash Gifts, 14,000 each	140,000
15 Cash Gifts, 10,000 each	150,000
20 Cash Gifts, 5,000 each	100,000
25 Cash Gifts, 4,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts, 3,000 each	90,000
50 Cash Gifts, 2,000 each	100,000
100 Cash Gifts, 1,000 each	100,000
240 Cash Gifts, 500 each	120,000
500 Cash Gifts, 100 each	50,000
19,000 Cash Gifts, 50 each	950,000

Whole Tickets $50. Halves $25. Tenth, or each coupon $5. 11 Whole Tickets $500.

For Tickets or information, address
C. M. BRIGGS,
Agent and Manager, Louisville, Ky.
For tickets or information, apply to J. H. JONES & CO., at Phillips & Crew's, Atlanta.
dec18—dtues&sat&wtilfeb23

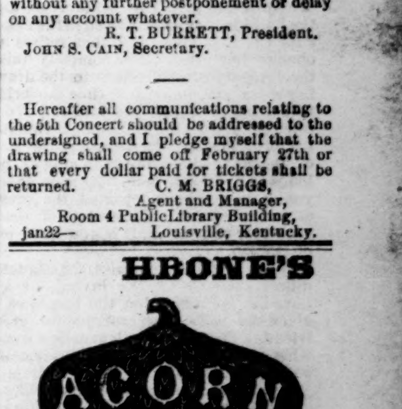
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

Death of Governor Bramlette—Action of the Trustees—A Successor Appointed—No More Postponements—Drawing Certain February 27th.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky, Jan. 16, 1875, it was resolved that C. M. Briggs, Esq., who under the late Hon. Thos. E. Bramlette was the real business manager of the gift concerts already given in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, be and he is hereby authorized to take the place made vacant by the death of said Bramlette, in the management of the affairs of the fifth and last gift concert, and that the drawing announced for February 27, 1875, shall positively and unequivocally take place on that day without any further postponement or delay on any account whatever.
R. T. BURRETT, President.
JOHN S. CAIN, Secretary.

Hereafter all communications relating to the 5th Concert should be addressed to the undersigned, and I pledge myself that the drawing shall come off February 27th or that every dollar paid for tickets shall be returned.
C. M. BRIGGS,
Agent and Manager,
Room 4 Public Library Building,
jan22— Louisville, Kentucky.

HBONE'S



Some persons hastily buy such a Stove as some friend has been using, instead of looking for the one that EMBODIES THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

THE ACORN COOK HAS

La[illegible] Oven of any Family Stove.
Bakes and Roasts splendidly, quickly, evenly.
Ventilated Oven, Fire Box Bottom and Back.
Double Centres, Hot Blast Doors.
Largest Flues, Splendid Draft.
Longest Fire Box, for long Wood.
Hearth Swings, won't soil floors or carpets.
Air passes behind durable Fire Back.
Turn Buckles draw Oven Doors up tight.
Oven Doors lined with bright Tin.
HEAVY, BEST NEW IRON, WON'T CRACK.
WARRANTED SATISFACTORY.

Also for sale, the

FOREST CITY,

Manufactured by
RATHBONE, SARD & CO., Albany, N. Y.
SOLD BY
HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH
12 Marietta St., ATLANTA, GA.

NOTICE.

John L. Williams, who sues in his own behalf, and in behalf of Benjamin A. Brown, in right of and for the use of his wife Cynthia Brown, formerly Cynthia Williams, and in behalf of said Cynthia Brown, and in behalf of Rebecca A. Walker, (formerly Rebecca Williams) and her five minor children, Harriet E. Walker, Nancy Ann Walker, Mary A. Woods, Robert C. Wood and Silas Wood vs. Charles T. Guinn, Nancy Guinn, Jesse P. Guinn, Alexander B. Hanna, and C. C. Guinn and Alexander B. Hanna, executors of John Guinn, deceased. Bill for Discovery and Relief.

IT appearing to the Court by the [illegible] of the sheriff, that the defendants Chas. T. Guinn, Nancy Guinn, Jesse P. Guinn and Alexander B. Hanna, are not to be found in this county, and it further appearing to the Court that said defendants reside out of this state, it is, on motion of counsel, ordered that said defendants appear and answer, plea or demur at the next Term of this Court, else that the case be considered in default, and that this Bill be taken *pro confesso* as to defendants, Charles T. Guinn, Nancy Guinn, Jesse P. Guinn and Alexander B. Hanna, and the the plaintiffs be allowed to proceed, and it is further ordered that this rule be published in THE ATLANTA WEEKLY CONSTITUTION, newspaper published in the city of Atlanta, once a month for four months [illegible] to the next Term of said Court. October 2, 1874. C. D. McCUTCHEN, J. S. C.

A true extract from the minutes of Dade Superior Court. This November 28, 1874.
J. C. PACK,
dec4—w1am4m Clerk.

In Bankruptcy.

NORTHERN District of Georgia, SS.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of David W. Thornton, of Bowdon P. O., in the county of Carroll and State of Georgia, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the [illegible] Court of said district.

Newnan, Ga., Ja[illegible] 8th, 1[illegible]
ORLANDO McCL[illegible]
jan10—d1aw[illegible] Assignee.

"THE DYING YEAR."

BY COLONEL W. H. SPARKS.

Chill blows the wind, and dark and drear
The forest and the fields appear,
And the cold rain
O'er hill and plain
Is weeping for the dying year.
All nature's robed in sable sad;
Where is the smile that once she had
When all was seen
Arrayed in green
And every living thing was glad?
Gone with the dying year away—
Nothing that's lovely here can stay.
Sad lesson this!
There is no bliss
In this bleak world but must decay.
Of all that lives, is this the doom,
So soon to pass from gay to gloom—
A little while
To live and smile,
Then rest forever in the tomb?
Will not the power which bids to blow
The folded bud, the rill to flow,
The soul to hope,
To mortals ope
A brighter world than this below?
The genial spring revives anew
In richest radiance when it grew,
The faded flower
In dell or bower
With rarer, richer beauties too.
Will not that power as surely bring
To you and I and everything,
When life is o'er
And time no more,
In paradise eternal spring?

WEDDING ETIQUETTE.

Nice Points for the Ladies.

Demorest's Monthly thus solves some of the conundrums which make pretty heads ache:

The etiquette of a wedding differs somewhat in cities from that observed in the country, and it is with the former that we are now concerned. The invitations are generally sent out about ten days before, and run as follows:

"Mr. and Mrs. F—— request the pleasure of Mr. and Mrs. B——'s company at Trinity church on Wednesday, January 17, at 1 o'clock."

To this an answer should, of course, be returned. On the wedding morning the bridegroom sends the bride the wedding bouquet; he also sends a boquet to each of the bride's maids. These young ladies are bound to be at the church in good time and await the bride at the church door. Her father also awaits her there. Meanwhile the bridegroom has, of course, arrived, accompanied by his "best man," and takes up his position in the chancel. Occasionally in the country there are groomsmen—that is to say, a young man for each bridesmaid—but this practice is unheard of in good society. The church having filled with the invited guests, the bride arrives with her mother (for whom some gentleman—either her son or some great friend—should be waiting), and at once proceeds to the altar on her father's arm, and followed by her bridesmaids two and two, care being taken to match them as to height as nearly as may be. Arrived in the chancel they should spread out in a semi-circle behind the bride, the chief bridemaid (who is either the bride's elder sister, if she have one, or the bridegroom's) taking charge of the gloves, handerchief and boquet. At the conclusion of the ceremony the newly married couple, with their parents and immediate relatives, adjourn to the vestry, sign the register and receive the congratulations of their nearest connections.—This done, they emerge into the church and depart first, the bridemaids following to the church door. The bride's father escorts the bridegroom's mother, and his father the mother of the bride. Very frequently the guests do not go at once to the house, but arrive there shortly before the hour named for the breakfast, and spend the interval until it is announced in examining the presents, which are tastefully laid on tables in the drawing-room, with the names of the donors on a card beside each. When breakfast is announced the bride and bridegroom lead the way, followed by the bridegroom's mother on the arm of the bride's father, and the bride's mother on that of the bridegroom's father. It is now most unusual to have a sitting-down breakfast. A long buffet is provided, as at a ball supper, but it is becoming the custom to have a few small round tables to accommodate eight persons. At one end of these the newly-married couple and their parents sit, often joined by the couple of highest rank present. The custom of manyor long speeches is happily past. The gentleman of highest position or nearest relation, proposes in as few words as possible the health of the newly-married couple; the bridegroom as briefly responds. The bride rises, and the knife having been placed in the cake, cuts the first slice, and then retires to change her dress. The company finish their breakfast and return to the drawing room, and in a short time the bride reappears to make her adieux. Very often she divides the bridal boquet among her bridesmaids On departure the task of throwing the white sa in slipper belongs to the "best man." As soon as the young people have departed the guests at once disperse. The custom of sending either cake or cards is now quite out of fashion.

When a widow remarries, the etiquette differs somewhat. The invitations are issued in her name, but the breakfast is given by some near relative or great friend. The ceremony is usually a somewhat quiet one. There are no bridemaids and no favors, and the bride's dress is generally a silver-gray—never white—and she wears a bonnet. A question often asked is, "How does a widow, married a second time, arrange about her wedding ring?" Tastes differ. Some wear the former on the little finger of the left hand, with a memorial ring as a keeper; others wear it suspended by a chain from the neck, and others lay it carefully away among their cherished treasures. But the most usual course is to retain it on the proper finger, placing the new one over it.

A Minnesota Winter.

[From the Minneapolis Mail, January 11.]

Thirty below zero.
The windows are curtained with rime.
Icicles pend from beard and mustaches.
Horses trot in a coat of silver mail.
If you have ears, prepare to shed them now.

The cold of the last week has been extreme. This is "the cold week" of the Minnesota winter, but in no recent similar period has the dip of the thermometer averaged quite so low. Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights were remarkably severe, and those who slept with an open window at the foot of the bed, sacrificed comfort to ventilation. They escaped the Scylla of asphyxia and skirted near the Charybdis of congelation. And when they rose at last they found the murcury hovering in the vicinity of minus 30 degrees.

SUN-DOGS.

During these days the air has been laden with moisture, and the atmospherical phenomena have been striking and beautiful. Saturday was a specimen day. At 2 o'clock the sun glowered sullenly in a solid bank of cloud, and, during this season of moodiness, two mock suns, nearly as large and brilliant as the real sun, appeared in the sky to the right and left, some twenty degrees distant, and horizontal with it, and these were suspended in a brilliant halo, which encircled the sun, the horizon cutting off the lower edge. Shortly after, there burst through the clouds, twenty degrees further off, another larger halo, containing, however, no duplicate suns. These haloes gradually brightened until they took on the tints of iris, and there were twin "rainbows" painted in Nature's most delicate touch. And, above them all, nearly in the zenith, glowed the corona, the segment of an inverted bow, painted with gorgeous dyes from red to purple, resting on the outer halo, and exceedingly brilliant at the point of tangency. This was brighter than the other bows and lasted longer, but it was fickle—fading, then flashing up in a splendid arc, coming and going, like the lambent light of the aurora. Finally, the sun declinded, the fog lifted, and the iris, parhelia and corona melted away.

While the phenomena lasted there was no snow or rain falling, but the air was very cold and heavy with congealed moisture. The haloes and accessary glories are caused by the sun shining through a bank of ice crystals—a cloud frozen up. These crystals form in hexagonal prisms, and the refraction of light through them when all favorable circumstances combine creates the twin haloes, [illegible] parhelia or "sun-dogs," and (more rarely) the crown over all.

This cold, dry weather is favorable to electrical fun. In houses that are well heated, especially in those heated by furnaces, it is easy for participants in the fun to give one another shocks, by the electricity generated by simply shuffling, in shoes, over a thick carpet. A youngster given to "cutting up" can get considerable fun out of this, and sparks that are both visible and audible can be sent from the knuckles or finger-end to the nose of the person who is being operated on. If that nose happens to be, from any reason, particularly lurid, the effect is greatly hightened.

On the whole, a Minnesota winter has its compensations.

He Wanted a Cradle, not a Coffin.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

He came into the office of a West End undertaker yesterday with a look of great care on his honest face. His eyes were heavy and slightly bloodshot, telling of nightly vigil and loss of sleep. His hair was unkempt and shaggy. The soft-hearted man of coffins looked upon his visitor with amaze full of pity and thankfulness—pity for the customer's loss and to be burdened with the loss of a dear one by death.

The manufacturer of burial cases nodded a silent assent and condoling recognition; the young man from the country said "How dy'e?" Then ensued a painful silence broken at length by the man of grave business.

"Can I do anything for you, to-day, Sir?"

"Wall, I reckin' so, stranger!"

Another silence. Once more the undertaker began by suggesting, "Your sister?"

Young man stared a moment, then as a light gradually broke upon his perplexed mind, he smiled a smile more suggestive of sorrow than happiness, and replied:

"No—my wife."

"Sudden?"

"No—expected su'thun' of the kind for several months."

"When did it happen?"

"'Bout 4 o'clock this morning."

"Looks natural?"

"Rather." (Spoken carefully, and expressive of some doubt.)

"About what do you want the cost of it to be?"

"Don't care for expenses; git it up kinder nice. I'll treat her handsum, cause she is the first one I ever had."

"Very well, my friend; you'll have it lined with white satin, I suppose?"

"Jest as you say, stranger."

"Silver-headed screws, too, I suppose?"

"Y-a-a-s, I s'pose so. An', stranger, jest put a bully top to it.

"Oh, of course; and you'll want a glass in it, also, I suppose?"

"Y-a-a-s—Oh, certainly—you bet. Git her up sniptious, you know, old fellow. None of your drafted one-hoss fixins for me. No, sir'ee.

"Just so. Silver handles of course?"

"Eh? What's thet you say, stranger—silver han-dles? Oh durn it, now won't thet be pilin' it on too hefty like? I kin stand silver screws and sich, but there's no use makiug the hull tarnation trap of silver. The thing has to be moved, and must have handles, but I ain't quite so stuck up as that now—not quite stranger."

"Very well," acquiesced the man of obsequies. "I'll put ordinary handles to it, then."

"Eggs-actly—them's 'em, mister; now yer talkin'. Or'nary handles 'll do. But, I say, stranger, (reflectively,) make the wheels glisten like thunder."

"Wh—wh-eels?"

"Yas, wheels. What's the matter with you, anyhow?"

"But, who ever heard of wheels to a coffin?"

"Coffin!" shrieked the dejected looking young man. "Coffin! Now who the dickens said anything about coffins?"

"Why, don't you want a coffin?"

"No-o! I want a cradle—a trap to rock my new baby in."

"And isn't your wife dead?"

"Not by a jugfull. Don't you make cradles for sale?"

"No, my friend, I am an undertaker."

"Undertaker of what?"

"I make coffins."

"Oh, Lord, let me ketch the feller that sent me here!"

And the grief-stricken youth crammed his hat over his eyes, ran his hands deep down in the pockets of his trousers, and bounced out on the streets searching for vengeance.

Two Republican Senators—The Richest Men on the Continent.

The two Republican Senators from the State of Nevada promise soon to be the richest men in the world. A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican has interviewed one of them—Jones—and tells the following story:

Perhaps no better idea of the magnitude of Jones' operations could be given than is conveyed by a portion of his conversation. He has lately been giving considerable attention to the development of the Panamint mining district in Southern California. He said that the mines that he and his friends are interested in in that section will yield 1,000 tons of ore a day, which would average $100 per ton. By special contract they can deliver this ore at Swansea for reduction for $45 per ton. This would leave a net profit of, say $18,000,000 a year, to say nothing of the Comstock lode. Jones cannot possibly be over fifty. If he lives to be as old as Commodore Vanderbilt, what a modern Crœsus he will be! Your readers must understand that this is his own calm estimate, and that he don't propose to put a dollar of stock based on these Panamint mines on the market.

Senator Jones' poverty in early life debarred him from the advantages of an early education. He is, however, a remarkably well-read man. In his hours of leisure up in Trinity county—in the intermission of the pick and pan he read eagerly and perseveringly, and to-day few of the pretentious scholastic men who sit in the United States Senate could exceed him in the appositeness or extent of his historical allusions.

Of the newly elected Senator—Sharon—the Republican says:

The Californian is puzzled in determining as to whom he shall hail as the financial dictator of the Pacific coast. Sharon, the rival and yet friend of Jones, is a man of prodigious wealth, whose precise bounds it were unwise to attempt to prescribe. He has controlled absolutely the Belcher mine, owning a large majority of the stock, and when it is remembered, that since 1865, upward of $50,000,000 have been taken from that mine, some idea may be formed of Mr. Sharon's opulence. At the present time the gross proceeds of the Belcher frequently amount to $1,500,000 a month. Mr. Sharon has the reputation of being the most sagacious man in California in financial matters, and there is a tense, subtle intelligence in his face which confirms the general rumor.

"Little Bo-Peep" and the Dying Child.

[Cassell's Magazine.]

I remember, when I was nursing in a hospital once, there was a poor little boy about six years old dying of rheumatic fever. I was night nurse in that ward, and regularly, when the attaok of pain came on, he used to scream out to me:

"Nursey, sing, it hurts me. Sing the hurt away."

So then I'd prop him up on my arm an' sing one song after another, from "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star," to "Black-Eyed Susan," till the paroxysm of pain was over, an' he'd quiet down again. I always knew when that was by his joinin' his voice in too—such a weak pipe of a voice, poor lamb! But I was better glad to hear it than any music, for it telled me the pain was gone for a while, an' I could lie him down to sleep again.

Poor wee mite! I was singing "Little Bo-Peep" the night he died. I had him in my arms. He'd been sinking all day. I knew he couldn't last out another; an' though he tried to join in as usual, his voice went into a gasp an' broke. I'd been sometimes used to call the children in the ward my little sheep, an' when I came to the end of the verse—

Little Bo-Peep, she lost her sheep,
An' doesn't know where to find 'em;
Let 'em alone, an' they'll come home,
An' bring their tails behind 'em—

he looked up in my face with a bit of a smile on his poor little drawn white mouth, and said:

"Nursery'll know where to find her lickle sheep when he goes home. Will I be long going home now, nursey?"

Long! Ah, poor lamb! ten minutes later an' he'd gone home.

—The floral tributes to the parties concerned in the Beecher trial are numerous. Mr. Beecher has a bouquet in his hand all the time. Mrs. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton have one apiece, and not to be outdone in this thing, Mr. Tilton has one also. If some one would only set a pot of flowers on Judge Neilson's desk, and put a nosegay in the button-hole of each juryman's coat, the effect would be at once peculiar and picturesque. The idea of a man with a bouquet in his hand prosecuting another with a bouquet in his hand for seducing his wife, is a little grotesque.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

—Mrs. Rousby, while playing at the Queen's, London, administered a well-merited rebuke to a party of paper-headed "swells" who occupied a private box, who had evidently been indulging in an extra glass of beer, and who were talking laughing loudly and continuously. Drawing herself up to her full height in front of the box, with a withering glance of scorn, the fair tragedienne exclaimed: "Well! gentlemen,' when you have quite finished, I will go on." And she went on.

BREVITIES.

—The late George Laban, of Pennsylvania, died leaving 816 descendants.

—Mr. Peck, of Worcester, Mass., has hanged himself after reaching his ninetieth year.

—The opera season at New Orleans has been brought to a premature close through lack of patronage.

—One word with you in Cherokee: "Winitawtigoginalishawlungtanawliskawlungtanawnelitisesti."

—The Scientific American has found a woman eighty-three years of age, who attributes her long life to abstinance from bathing.

—Oh, yes! let's have a treaty with Hawaii, by all means. Just to think of getting all our arrowroot and castor oil free of duty.

—A Charleston critic says that his pen fails to describe Janauschek's Elizabeth, and he must content himself with a feeble fragmentary commentary.

—The hard times in New York are exemplified by the fact that over 2,000 men, mostly young men, were applicants for the 200 places open for supernumeraries in a scenic play at Booth's theatre.

—There is said to be a baby in Delaware three weeks old who already has whiskers. His parents evidently intended him for a hotel clerk, but they would seem to have prepared him for business a few months earlier than necessary.

—A useful and much needed invention has been patented—a fountain pen—which, by the pressure of the thumb on a small rubber ball, projects a stream of ink through the holder and into the face of the person who is looking over your shoulder while you are writing.

—A man in Michigan procured a divorce from his wife, intending to marry another woman. The latter, however, got tired of waiting, and married another man on the day the divorce was granted. Then the fellow hesitated whether or not to try to make up with his wife again, and while he hesitated his wife married another fellow. This is what would naturally be called getting left all around.

—A Boston merchant failed lately, owing over $20,000. When a committee of creditors waited upon him to investigate his affairs, in reply to their request for his books and papers, they were politely informed that he had never kept any books, but if they desired a list of the persons owing him, he thought he could easily furnish a list from memory—a statement which afterward proved to be true.

MARKET REPORTS.

Telegraphic Markets.

(By Telegraph to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, January 23.—Cotton dull; sales 1,566 bales; uplands 15¼; Orleans 15⅝. Futures opened as follows: January 15 1-32; February 15a15 1-16; March 15 13-32a 15 7-16; April 15⅞; May 16a16 1-16; June 16 13-32.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and declining. Corn dull and unchanged. Pork heavy at $19 50. Lard quiet; steam 13 13-16a13⅞. Turpentine firm at 38. Rosin firm at $2 15a2 20 for strained. Freights steady.

Stocks steady. Money 2½. Gold 12⅝. Exchange—long $4 87; short $4 90½. Governments strong. State bonds dull.

LIVERPOOL, January 23, noon.—Cotton easier; uplands 7⅞; Orleans 8; sales 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export; sales on a basis of middling uplands nothing below good ordinary shipped in December or January 7⅞.

LIVERPOOL, January 23, 2:00 P.M.—Cotton sales to-day include 7,400 bales American.

LONDON, January 20.—Erie 26¼.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, Ga., January 23, 1875.

Atlanta Money Market.

Financial—Gold, buying at $1 10; selling at $1 11. Silver, buying at $1 02; selling at $1 05.

Exchange.—Buying at par; selling at ½ premium.

Bonds and Stocks—Georgia 6s 80a82; 7s 88a90; 8s $1 01a$1 03. Atlanta water bonds 70a73. Atlanta city bonds, 7s 70a73; 8s 80a82. Augusta, 80a82. Georgia Railroad stock, 65a68; Georgia Railroad bonds, 90a92. Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock, 0a65; Atlanta and West Point Railroad bonds, 90a92. Central Railroad stock 50a55. Savannah bonds 80.

Atlanta Produce Market.

Pork—8c gross, per car load.
Beef cattle—2a4½c.
Dried Fruit—Peaches unpealed ½s 3a4c; peaches unpealed ¼s 4a5; peaches peeled 10c; apples pealed 4a5c.
Butter—20a22.
Beeswax—25a27.
Rags—2½a3c.
Feathers—55a75.
Eggs—We quote at 25.
Poultry—15; dressed chickens 12; do. turkeys 15c per pound; turkeys 75a$1 25.

Atlanta Grocery Market.

Corn—$1a1 05.
Meal—$1 00.
Grits—$6 25.
Buckwheat—$10 per bbl.
Wheat—white $1 40a$1 50; amber $1 40a 1 50; red $1 30a1 40.
Oats—mixed 82; white 85a90; black 90.
Cow Peas—$1 25.
Hay—Timothy $1 60; clover $1 25; Tennessee $1 25a1 35.
Flour—fancy $7 75; extra family $7 00a 7 75; family 6 50a6 75; extra $6a6 25; superfine $5 50.
Bacon—clear rib sides 10½a11; clear sides 11 a11¼; plain hams 14a16.
Bulk Meat—clear rib sides 11; long clear sides 11¼; clear sides 11½; shoulders 8¼; hams 12.
Lard—tierces 15½a16; cans 16¼a17.
Hams—sugar-cured, 14.
Bagging—gunny 12; domestic 2 lb. 13; 2¼ lb. 13¼; 2¼ lb. 14; 2½ lb. 14; Borneo 15½.
Rope—Annawakee 25a27.
Ties—6½a7½.
Spices—pepper 28; ginger 17; alspice 20; nutmegs $1 75; cloves 50.
Salt—Virginia $2 00; Liverpool $1 75.
Mackerel—No. 1 bbls $17 50; ½ bbls $7 75; kits $1 75. No. 2 bbls, $14 00; ½ bbls $6 00; kits $1 50. No. 3 bbls, full weight, $11 00; ½ bbls, $5 50; kits $1 25. Family, bbls $14; ½ bbls $6 50; kits $1 25.
Vinegar—28a35.
Sugar—crushed 13; powdered 13; granulated 13; A 11½; extra C 11; white extra C 11½; yellow C 10a10½; Demerara 11¼; New Orleans 9½a11½ do. prime 10a10½; fair 8½.
Coffee—Rio 22½a24; LaGuira 26; Java 36a38.
Molasses—bbls. 45; tierces 42; hhds 41.
Syrups—New York 50a75; New Orleans 70 a75.
Soap—5½a10½; poor man's $3 25.
Starch—6½.
Rice—bbls. 8½; tierces 8½.
Soda—kegs 6½; assorted papers 7½.
Crackers—C soda 4½a6c; A soda 6a7; butter 5a7; pic-nic 5a7; oyster 6½a8; milk 10a12; wine 10a12; Boston butter 10a12; sugar 6½a11; C cream 9a11; lemon cream 10a11; hand-made sugar jumbles 12a16; hand-made lemon cakes 14a16; hand-made tea-cakes 12a18; hand-made scolloped sugar cakes 10a13; spice cakes 10a12; ginger snaps 9a12; ginger bread 8a9.
Candy—assorted stick, per box, $3 75; fancy 18a35.
Canned and Case Goods—1 lb oyster, per dozen $1; 2 lb oysters, per doz. $3a 4 00; sardines, per case, $17 00a17 50; salmon, per dozen $2 50; lobsters, per dozen, $2 40; tomatoes, per dozen, $1 50a1 75; peaches, per dozen, $2 50a2 75; pineapples $2 50a2 75; green corn $2 50; green peas 2 lbs $2 25a2 75; Lima beans 2 lbs. $3a3 25; eaglebrand milk 1 lb $3a3 25.
Pickles, Mustard and Sauce—Gerkins, pts per case $1 75a2; qts per case $3a3 25; half gals $4 50a5; gals. half doz $3 25a3 50; half bbls. $6 50a8; English pickles, pts $4 25a5; Colman's mustard per doz $2a2 25; French mustard per doz, $2a2 35; Lea & Perrins Worcestershire Sauce $5a5 50; tomato catsup pts $1 25a1 50; qts $2 25a2 50; pepper sauce red $1 25a1 50; green $1 50a1 75.
Flavoring Extracts—Lemon per doz $2 25 a2 50; vanilla $2 75a3; assorted $2 25a2 50.
Sardines—qrs $17a17 50.
Fire Crackers—No. 1 extra, 40 packs per box, $3 50.
Teas—Oolong 75a$1; imperial 75a$1; gunpowder 75a$1.
Cheese—State dairy 15a16; factory 17a17½; fancy cream 18.
Irish Potatoes—Early rose, choice northern $4 50; russets, western $3 40a3 50.
Onions—silver skin, very choice $4 75a5; red $4 75a$5.
Apples—choice to fancy $5a5 50.
Oranges—Louisiana, each 3¼a4½.
Lemons—per box $8a10.
Raisins—Layers, whole, per box $3 50a4; half $1 85a2; quarters $1.
Currants—per lb. 10a12½.
Citron—Leghorn, per lb 50a55; English pelb 45a50.
Figs—Selected Eleme, drums per lb, new 25old 17½.
Dates—in 25 and 30 boxes, per lb 12½a15
Prunes—in bbls, per lb 14a15.
Nuts and Almonds—Languedoc 25½a27½; pecan nuts 11a15; Brazil nuts 15; English walnuts 16a20; filberts 15a17½.
Pea Nuts—Tennessee choice per bushel $2; Wilmington fancy per lb 8½a9.
Sundries—Dried herring 60a75; Bologna sausage 12½a15; Atmore's mince meat 12c per lb in half bbls.
Wood Ware—2 hp brass-bound red cedar buckets, per dozen $3 50; 3 hp brass-bound red cedar buckets per doz $9 50; 3 hp brass-bound juniper buckets $6; 3 hp juniper buckets $7; 2 hp painted buckets $3 50a 3 60; well buckets $6a6 50; painted tubs, 8 in nest, $3 65a3 75; No. 18 sieves per doz. $2 25; brooms, per doz, $2 75a4 50; matches, parlor per gross $3 25; ball boxes per doz $3 00.
Lime—40a50; hydraulic $3 50.
Cement—$3a$3 50.
Nails—20d, 12d, 10d, $3 00. 25c per keg additional for diminishing sizes.
Powder—per keg rifle $6 50; blasting $4 50.
Shot—drop, per bag, $2 25; buck, per bag, $2 75.
Concentrated Lye, per case, $8 50; potash, per case, $5 00.
Copperas—4c.
Keresene Oil—23.
Blacking—35a70
Candles—17½.
Axle Grease—per dozen, $1 50.
Table Salt—per dozen, $1 50.
Iron—Bar iron $3 50; axes $11a13 50; steel 20a22; shovels—Ames' $14 50a15; horse and mule shoes 7a8; horse shoe nails 20a30. Scofield Rolling Mill standard sizes 1½ in. to 4 in. flat, and ⅜ to 2 in. round, 3c per lb. by carload, 3c; less than a carload 3¼ to 3½ c. sundry sizes per lb. by carload 3½a5c; less than carload 3¾a5½c.
Leather—Sole, hemlock, good damaged 25½ a28; good 29a33; white oak 40a50; black upper 40a55.
Wool—Washed 35a50c; unwashed 25c.
Yarn—$1 20.
Seeds—Clover $8; timothy $4 50; orchard grass $3 50a4; blue grass $2 50; herd's grass 2 50; Hungarian millet $3.

Fresh Meats.

Beef—Loin 15c; roast 15c; choice steaks 15c; chuck 12½c; brisket 10c. Pork nominal, 11½c. Mutton 12½a15c. Veal 15c.

Junk Market.

Rags—Buying prices 2a2¼. Waste paper—Buying prices ½c. Scrap Iron—Buying prices ½c. Old Copper—Buying prices 12½a15. Twine—Paper, selling price per lb., 25; Jute 18a25; Cotton 18a40; Flax 40a80.

Carpets.

Hartford carpet company, extra 3-ply $1 45; imperial 3-ply $1 40; superfine $1 15; medium superfine 95c; body Brussels, 5-frame $2; tapestry $1 25a$1 50; hemp, medium, 36-inch 25c; extra 32c; matting straw, white 28a50c; check 40a55c; oil cloth, 6 to 12 feet wide 75c a$1 50; 18 feet wide $1 50a$2.

Tobacco.

Chewing—Common, sound, 11-in new per pound 45a50; do., 11-in old 47½a50; medium, 11-in old 55a60; good, 11-in old 65a70; fine 11-in. old 75a80; bright navys 55a65; dark qrs. 50 a 60a65; good 70a75; fine 85a90; 12-inch pounds, good 65a75; very fine, Gravely $1; fine cut, home made 80a85; Sunny Side, per gross $10; Welcome $10; Century $10; in bulk, per pound $1; Log Cabin $1; Spencer's Calhoun $1 25; Stultz AAAA $1 10.

Smoking—Durham, per pound 60a75; Highlander $1; Lone Jack $1 75a2; Dew Drop 75; in case 65; Merry Mates 55; case [illegible]; The Weed 50; case 45; Seal of North Carolina 75; case 65; Little Joker 65; case [illegible]; Louisiana Perique $3; Virginity $1 50; Caprice $1 75; Straight Cut $1 75; Cavendish $1 25.

Wines and Liquors.

Corn whisky, proof, 100 per cent., from $1 25 to $1 50, 80 per cent., $1 00, either white or colored. Pure Robertson County whisky from $1 25 to $2; Bourbon from $1 25 to $5; rye from $1 to $6; apple brandy from $2 25 to $2 50; peach Brandy from $2 50 to $3; ginger brandy from $1 25 to $1 57; cognac from $1 50 to $8; pure imported from $8 to $10; pure cherry brandy from 1 25 to $1 50; gin from $1 50 to $2 50; pure imported from $4 to $6; rum from $1 50 to $4; pure port wine from $2 to $6; sherry wine from $2 to $6; claret in cases $6 per dozen; golden crown champagne, pints, $16, quarts, $14; Heidsic & Co., pints, $30, quarts $28.

Drugs, Oils, etc.

Opium, per lb, $11 00; bi-carbonate soda, per lb, 7; bluestone, per lb, 14a15; copperas, per lb, 3a3½; Epsom salts, per lb, 6; madder, per lb, 16a17; alum, per lb, 6; borax, per lb, 25; brimstone, per lb, 6a7; camphor, per lb, 50; indigo, per lb, 1 00a1 30; quinine, per ounce, $2 50; saltpetre, per lb, 12a15; copal varnish, per gal, $2 00a3 50; Japan varnish, per gal, $1 25a1 75; coach varnish, per gal, $3 50a6 00; white lead, per lb, 9½a14; white lead, pure per lb, 14a15; castor oil, per gal, $1 15; stock powders, per doz, $1 25a1 75; lemon syrup, per doz, $3 75a5 00; gum assafoetida 55; acid, sulphuric, per carboy, 11. 20; petro oil, per gal, 38a40; turpentine, per gal, 50; catechu, per lb, 9½; flaxseed, per lb, 10; alcohol, per gal, $2 00a2 25; raw linseed oil, per gal, $1 10; boiled linseed oil, per gal, $2 40; sweet oil, per gal, $2 00; sperm oil, per gal, $1 75a2 00; whale oil, per gal, $1a1 25; lard oil, per gal, $1 35; tanners, oil, per gal, 75a$1 00; kerosene oil, per gal,

Atlanta Dry Goods Market.

Ticking—Amoskeag A C A 24c; Conestoga C C A 18c; Lewiston A 30 inch 20c; Biddeford A 13½c; A A 17c; A A A 20c; B 12½c; Minnehaha 7-8 22½c; A C A 30 inch 25c; Pittsfield 7½; Eagle and Phœnix 4-4 26c; 33 in. 24.

Stripes—American 12c; Arasapha 1-2c; Massabesic 14c to 15c; Uncasville A 11 to 12c.

Corset Jeans—Kearsage 12½c.; Laconia 11½c; Naumking Sateen 13½c.

Osnaburgs—Alabama, No. 1, 11c; Trion factory 14½c. Milledgeville—8 oz. 14½; 6 oz 12½.

Paper Cambrics—Manville 6½; Lonsdale 7c; Masonville 7c; S S & Sons 7c; Garner 6½c; high colors 7c.

Glazed Cambrics—Ellerton 6½c; Franklin 6½c; Harmony 6½, high colors, 7c.

Kentucky Jeans—Alpine cloth 37½c; Cuba 20c; Fairfax 16c; Gulf mill 22½c; Hillside 10½c; Pacific R. R. 37½c; Preferred Doeskin 37½c; Red Cloud 20; Missouri 22; Port Royal 25; Atlas 30; Lewellyn 23½; West Lake 28½c.

Dress Goods—corded alpacas 22½c; 3-4 solid 17a18; fancy delaines 20; Balermo stripes 22.

Linseys—12½a20c.

Flannels—white 22½a40; red 20a40; shaker 30a60.

PRINTS—Amoskeag 7½c; Arnold's specialty 10; Albion 9; Ancona 8a9; Bedford 7½a 8½; Conestoga 8½a9; Dunnell's 8½; Garner's 8½; Hartel's 8½; Sprague 8½a9; Gloucester 8½a9; Simpson's black 8½; Simpson's grays 8½; American 8½a9; Freeman's side bands 8; Allen's 8½a9.

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

Roswell Mills—4-4 sheeting 10; 7-8 8½; yarns $1 25; sewing and knitting thread 50c.

Augusta and Graniteville—3-4 shirting 6¾ cents per yard; 7-8 shirtings 8½ per yard; 4-4 sheetings 10 per yard; 7-8 drill 10½ per yard.

Concord Mills—Jeans 65; cashmarets plain 65; cassimeres twilled 75a$1 15; cadet grey $1 25.

Eagle and Phœnix—stripes 10; fancies, fashion 11c; checks 12½; Georgia plaids 12½c.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

Amoskeag A 36 in. 14c; Z 33 in. 9c. Arkwright 36 in. 13½c. Auburn S. 36 in. 13½c. Boott E 36 in. 9c; R 28 in. 7½c. Cabot ½ 10c; 36 in. 11½c. Canoe 27 in. 6c. Fruit of the Loom 36 in. 14½c. Gem of the Spindle 14c. Hope 36 in. 12c. Linwood 36 in. 12½c. Lonsdale 36 in. 12c. Social L. 36 in. 10c. Suffolk L. 36 in. 7c. Wamsutta OXX 36 in 16½c; OHH 36 in. 18c. Wessacumcon H. 33 in. 9c. Tuscarora 16½. Pocahontas 12½. Seaside 13½. Holmesville 13. Rosebud 13. Ticonderoga 33 in. 11½. Columbia 9½. Ballou & Son 10a7½a9. Chestnut Hill 9½. Diamond Hill 12. White river 10. Roger Williams 10½. Grant Mills 8. Red Dog 7.

Domestic Ginghams—Gloucester 9 1-2 Lancaster 12c; Baird [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

DeGIVE'S OPERA HOUSE.

CHARLES E. FURBISH......MANAGER

FURBISH'S

5th Avenue Theatre Combination

TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

Monday and Tuesday, Jan. 25 & 26.

MONDAY—Will be produced the great society play, in five acts,

DIVORCE!

TUESDAY—Augustin Daly's adaptation of Dumas's latest Parisian novelty,

MONS. ALPHONSE!

The above plays will be presented with all that attention to dress and detail that has characterized past efforts and accorded to this Combination the endorsement of both Press and Public as the LEADING COMEDY COMPANY OF AMERICA.

Reserved seats $1 25. Admission $1; Gallery 50 cents. Sale of seats will commence Saturday morning, January 24, at Phillips & Crew's bookstore.

jan20-d3t-20th-24th-26th

SPECIAL NOTICES.

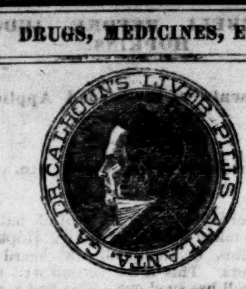
JANUARY.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA WEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS.—These deservedly celebrated and popular medicines have effected a revolution in the healing art, and proved the fallacy of several maxims which have for many years obstructed the ptogress of medical science. The false supposition that "Consumption is incurable" deterred physicians from attempting to find remedies for that disease, and patients afflicted with it reconciled themselves to death without making an effort to escape from a doom which they supposed to be unavoidable. It is now proved, however, that Consumption can be cured, and that it has been cured a very great number of cases (some of them apparently desperate ones) by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone; and in other cases by the same medicine in connection with Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, one or both, according to the requirements of the case.

Dr. Schenck himself, who enjoyed uninterrupted good health for more than forty years, was supposed, at one time be at the very gate of death, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless, and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and since his recovery, many thousands similarly affected have used Dr. Schenck's preparation with the same remarkable success.

Full directions accompany each, making it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck unless patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he is professionally at his principal office, Corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists. jan1—deodlm

DRUGS, MEDICINES, ETC.



DR. CALHOUN'S LIVER PILLS.

I AM engaged in the manufacture of the Celebrated Family Medicine, known as the Calhoun Liver and Anti-Bilious Pills, under the supervision and assistance of Dr. Calhoun himself. This Pill has been in use for the last 35 years, and has taken precedence over all other Family preparations by all that have used them. Thousands would certify to their great value if necessary. One fact should supercede any amount of certificates, and that fact is this: Dr. Calhoun has been physician to the Fulton County Prison for over seven years, when the number of prisoners ranged from 20 to 70, laboring under all the diseases incidental to this climate. With but few exceptions they have all been treated with this Pill, and astonishing to say during that long period not a solitary death occurred under his treatment. This fact is worth any amount of testimonials.

I am now prepared to fill orders from druggists, merchants and others. All orders sent me shall receive prompt attention. There is no type of *FEVER, DYSPEPSIA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, RHEUMATISM, CHOLERA MORBUS, BILIOUSNESS* and *SICK HEADACHE*, or other diseases of a Southern climate, but yield readily to this preparation.

For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents a box.

None genuine unless it bears the signature of N. C. Williams and picture of Dr. Calhoun. Address N. C. WILLIAMS, Post-office Box 240, Atlanta, Ga.

Manufactory No. 118, corner Washington and Peters sts., Atlanta, Ga. may14—dtf

RAILROADS.

TO TO

TEXAS

VIA THE

Lone Star Route!

International & Gt. Northern R. R.

IT IS

The Shortest Quickest and Best

ALL-RAIL LINE TO

Waco, Bremond,
Hearne, Rockdale,
Houston, Galveston,
Hempstead, Brenham,
Columbia, Austin,
San Antonio,

And all principal points in

Eastern, Central, Western & Southern

TEXAS!

SEND for a GUIDE AND MAP of the route, which will be sent free, by addressng the General Ticket Agent International and Great Northern Railroad, HOUSTON, TEXAS.

jan8—w1y-n-r-m

THE GREAT SOUTHERN PASSENGER AND MAIL

ROUTE

VIA

Atlanta and Augusta

To Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

RUNNING A DOUBLE Daily Through Passenger Train.

CONNECTIONS by this line are most certain and sure at all seasons.

The Eating Houses

On this Line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted. Ample time is given for Meals, and at regular hours. Conductors on this line are affable and courteous to passengers.

The quickest time and sure connection made by this route.

Passengers can purchase through tickets and have their baggage checked through from New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus and Atlanta to Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York, by four different routes, via Augusta, Kingsville and Wilmington; via Columbia, Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta Wilmington and Bay Line.

Fare as Low by Augusta

As any other Route.

Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars

On all Night Trains leaving Atlanta by this Route.

Passengers wishing to go North by Sea will find

SPLENDID LINE OF STEAMSHIPS

From Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and New York.

The Charleston Steamships

Offer every inducement to Passengers, with Tables supplied with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed and Comfort are

Unrivaled on the Coast.

Through Tickets on sale at Montgomery, West Point and Atlanta to New York via Charleston Steamships.

S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent.
A. ROBERT, General Ticket Agent.
jan24-tf

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, ATLANTA DIVISION, Central R. R. and Banking Co. of Georgia, Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 10, 1874.

Change of Schedule.

ON and after Thursday, December 10, 1874, the trains between Atlanta and Carrolton will run as follows:

	Arrive.	Leave.
Carrolton		7 45 a m
Whitesburg	8 45 a m	8 55 a m
Sargents	9 15 a m	9 17 a m
Newnan	9 37 a m	9 52 a m
Sharpsburg	10 27 a m	10 29 a m
Turin	10 31 a m	10 37 a m
Senoia	10 57 a m	11 07 a m
Brooksville	11 32 a m	11 42 a m
Griffin	12 22 p m	12 36
Atlanta	2 55 p m	
RETURNING.	Arrive.	Leave.
Atlanta		1 00 p m
Griffin	3 15 p m	3 25 p m
Brooksville	4 00 p m	4 05 p m
Senoia	4 35 p m	4 45 p m
Turin	5 05 p m	5 07 p m
Sharpsburg	5 12 p m	5 14 p m
Newnan	5 49 p m	6 04 p m
Sargents	6 24 p m	6 26 p m
Whitesburg	6 46 p m	6 51 p m
Carrollton	7 51 p m	

A. J. WHITE, Pres. and Supt., S. G. and N. A. R. R.
G. J. FOREACRE, Supt,
dec11—dtf C. R. R. (A. D.)

Memphis and Charleston R. R.

MEMPHIS, TENN., OCT. 15, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. AKERS having resigned as agent of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad at Atlanta, Mr. T. G. GARRETT has been appointed as his successor.

Planters and others desiring information in regard to transportation of hands from that section, may get reliable information by calling on or addressing

T. G. GARRETT, Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

W. J. ROSS, General Superintendent. oct18-dtf

NOTICE.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE, ATLANTA AND RICHMOND AIR-LINE R. R., Atlanta, January 11th, 1875.

ALL persons residing in and near Atlanta, having audited claims against the A. & R. A L. R. R. Co. for labor or service performed in the month of September, 1874, will be paid at the Receiver's office in Atlanta on the 20th inst. All other persons having similar claims along the line of road will be paid by the Paymaster on pay train, leaving Atlanta on Wednesday, 13th inst.

L. P. GRANT, Receiver for Georgia.
H. HAUPT,
jan12-d1w Receiver for No. & So. Car.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

DISTRICT COURT of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia—In bankruptcy, in the matter of Robert M. Jennings, bankrupt—No. 818.

All persons interested are notified to show cause, if any they have, before Register L. T. Downing, at the office B. H. Bigham, Esq., in LaGrange, Georgia, on the 5th day of February, 1875, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., why said bankrupt should not be discharged from all his debts. The second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

jan16—d1aw2w A. E. BUCK, Clerk.

PACIFIC GUANO.

ADAIR & BROTHERS.

PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY!

CAPITAL, - - $1,000,000!

Soluble Pacific Guano,

AND

COMPOUND ACID PHOSPHATE,

For Composting with Cotton Seed.

THE SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO is now so well known for its remarkable effects as an agency for increasing the products of labor as not to require especial commendation from us. Its use, for Ten Years past, has established its character for Reliable Excellence. The large, Fixed Capital invested by the Company in this trade, affords the surest guarantee of the continued excellence of Guano.

CASH PRICES;

Per ton 2,000 lbs. Soluble Pacific Guano, $50 00
Per ton 2,000 lbs. Acid Phosphate, - - 38 00

TIME PRICES;

Without Interest, and option of paying in Liverpool Middling Cotton, delivered at nearest Railroad Depot, at Fifteen Cents per pound:

Per ton 2,000 lbs. Soluble Pacific Guano, $60 00
Per ton 2,000 lbs. Acid Phosphate, - - 45 00

☞ Orders received and information furnished on application to us or our agents at various Local Markets.

As we have the advantoge of a side track, make no charge for drayage in car load lots.

ADAIR & BROTHERS, Agents,
jan3—d3m PACIFIC GUANO, Atlanta, Ga.

COMPOST FERTILIZER.

Compound Acid Phosphate of Lime

FOR COMPOSTING WITH COTTON SEED.

THIS article is manufactured by the PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY, at Charleston, S. C., expressly for Composting with Cotton Seed, and has proved a most valuable and economical fertilizer. Directions for compostiug will be furnished by the undersigned. This article should be procured early, and the compost made in time to allow seed ample time to decompose. For Prices and terms, apply to

ADAIR & BROTHERS, Agents,
JOHN S. REESE & CO., General Agents. ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
dec10—d3mo

CHESAPEAKE GUANO.

CHESAPEAKE GUANO

The general testimony of our patrons who have bought and used the Chesapeake Guano the past season is

VERY FAVORABLE,

and its reputation as a first-class Fertilizer has been fully sustained. We will be able, in a few days to supply the demand, with a fresh article, in fine condition, and will guarantee the composition and quality the same as heretofore sold by us.

The Best Evidence

we have to offer of its merits is the test in the soil made by the long list of certificates we have for distribution of those who have used it the past season, as well as for several years past. Please send in your orders to us or our various Local Agents in Middle and North Georgia.

For terms, circulars, &c., please apply to us, or our agents.

As we have the advantage of a side track, make no charge for drayage in car load lots.

ADAIR & BROTHERS, Agents,
jan14—d3m Atlanta, Georgia.

PATAPSCO GUANO.

PATAPSCO GUANO!

We are now receiving a supply of Patapsco Guano, in fine condition, and take pleasure in saying that it is one of the best Fertilizers sold in t [illegible] or any other market, and that it has given universal satisfaction the past season. We have sold this Guano for five or six years, and have been able to collect nearly every dollar, notwithstanding the low price of cotton and hard times, which is sufficient guarantee of its value as a Fertilizer. It is fully up to the standard and will remain so as long as the Patapsco Guano Company offer it for sale. They have also supplied us with their

GRANGE MIXTURE,

for composting with Cotton Seed—at a very low price—which no doubt will take well here, as it has in other sections where it was sold last season.

For circulars and instructions please apply to us or our local agents.

As we have the advantage of a side track, make no charge for drayage in car load lots.

ADAIR & BROTHERS,
jan14—d3m Atlanta, Ga,

ZELL'S AMMONIATED BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE.

Zell's Ammoniated Bone

SUPER-PHOSPHATE.

We again offer to the Planters of Georgia the above celebrated Fertilizer, which comes into the market this season fresh and in good order, and guaranteed to be the same in composition and quality as heretofore sold. As an evidence of the

Superior Merit and Intrinsic Value

of this Super-Phosphate, we would refer to those who have used it in this section for the past five or six years, as well as the increased demand it has attained from year to year. The general report fully sustains its reputation. Terms same as last year, with the option to the planter to pay first November next, in middling cotton at 15 cents per pound.

Please apply to our various local agents for circulars of testimonials, or to us.

As we have the advantage of a side track, make no charge for drayage in car load lots.

ADAIR & BROTHERS, Agents,
jan14—d3m Atlanta, Ga.

WESTERN PRODUCE.

In addition to the above Standard well-known Fertilizers, we offer to the trade

WESTERN PRODUCE!

(BY WHOLESALE) SUCH AS

Corn, Seed Oats, Hay, Flour,

MEAL, BULK MEATS, LARD, AND

PROVISIONS GENERALLY.

Dealers will consult their own interest by calling on us, or sending their orders.

As we have the advantage of a side track, make no charge for drayage in car load lots.

Respectfully,

ADAIR & BROTHERS,
jan14—d3m No. 27 West Alabama Street.

MILITARY GOODS, &c.

MILITARY GOODS!

HORSTMANN, BROTHERS & CO.,

FIFTH AND CHERRY STS., PHILADELPHIA.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

Military, Regalia, Church and Theatrical Goods.

VOLUNTEER COMPANIES AND REGIMENTS,

SUPPLIED WITH ALL ARTICLES NEEDED FOR THEIR EQUIPMENT.

☞ Mail orders and inquiries shall have prompt attention.

HORTSMANN, BROS, & CO.,
aug28—d6mo PHILADELPHIA, PA.

COOKING STOVES, HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, &c.

1100 COOKING STOVES

850 HEATING STOVES!

Must be Sold!

BY

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH

NO. 12 MARIETTA STREET,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS IN

Cooking and Heating Stoves,

Ranges, Furnaces, Grates, House Furnishing Goods, Tinners' Trimmings Sheet Copper, Sheet Lead, Sheet Iron, &c., &c. We call the particular attention of Housekeepers to a few of our LEADING COOK STOVES that are not excelled in the State [illegible] of it, fo their SUPERIOR BAKING QUALITIES.

The Improved "Columbia Cook,"
"Acorn Cook," Carroll, Cook,"
"Cottage Cook," "Excelsior Cook
"Sentinel," "Capitol,"
"Farmers' Premium," "Fearless,, "O. K,

WITH A VARIETY OF OTHER PATTERNS.

Steam and Gas Fitters, Steam Pipes, Steam Gauges

STEAM WHISTLES, &c., &c.

We are also Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters,

Contractors for Steam Heating, Tin Roofing, Galvanized Iron Cornices, Window and Door Caps, Manufacturers of

Concrete Sewer and Drain Pipe

☞ AGENTS FOR KNOWLS' STEAM PUMP.

No. 12 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Georgia,
oct22—dtf HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH.

HARDWARE AND CARRIAGE MATERIAL

HARDWARE

Wholesale and Retail.

M'NAUGHT & SCRUTCHIN,

86 and 88 WHITEHALL STREET,

ATLANTA, - - GEORGIA.

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, Etc.,

LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK IN THE SOUTH,

CARRIAGE AND WAGON MAKERS' WOOD WORK,

AXLES, BOXES, THIMBLE-SKEINS, Etc.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS HARDWARE

HORSE AND MULE SHOES OF THE FINEST QUALITY,

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF DUPONT'S CELEBRATED

RIFLE AND BLASTING POWDER.

oct18-dtf

PREMIUM FLOUR.

PREMIUM FLOUR!

TO THE PUBLIC.

IN again calling attention to our popular grades of flours, we will attempt no further elaboration of their merits, except to say, that no flour in the wide world can surpass our FFF in purity of stock and richness of sample; and that the world can't produce a more substantial or nutritive flour than our FF.

The Family is good for the price, but, necessarily limited in quantity; being made only when we make the FFF.

We can readily fill orders for FFF and FF; but in selling Family, we are compelled to limit the orders to the supply on hand.

Orders for the three grades in equal quantity can be filled at short notice. or for FFF and Family in nearly equal quantities. Orders can generally be supplied promptly.

STEWART AUSTIN & CO.,
Corner Marietta and Simpson Sts., ATLANTA, GA.

nov24—deodtf

POSTPONED

U S. Marshal's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a writ of mortgage fieri facias, issued out of the Honorable, the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff, in the following case, to-wit:

LAWRENCE MYERS VERSUS THEODORE MARSHALL, GEORGE S. MARSHALL and WILLIAM HOWE.

I have levied upon, as the property of defendants, all that square of land in the city of Atlanta, county of Futlon and State of Georgia, known as lot number fifty-one (51) containing six acres, more or less, the said property being described in said Mortgage fi. fa., and will sell the same at public auction, at the Court House, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, and State of Georgia, on the

FIRST TUESDAY IN FEBRUARY

next, between the lawful hours of sale.

Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, Nov. 2, 1874.

WILLIAM H. SMYTH,
jan5—d1aw5w United States Marshal.

NATIONAL HOTEL.

REPORTS having been circulated to the effect that Mr. J. E. OWENS had sold his proprietary interest in the National Hotel, he avails himself of this medium to inform his patrons and the public generally, that he is still the proprietor of the National Hotel, at Atlanta, Georgia, and intends to remain so. [illegible] ald be pleased to meet his former cust[illegible] many new ones as may de[illegible] sire [illegible] h house. dec 9—dtf

VIRGINIA

BUFFALO SPRINGS.

AMONG the most remarkable cures upon record, whether by medicine or mineral water, are some made by th[illegible] waters in diseases of the KIDNEYS a[illegible] BLADDER, in DYSPEPSIA, in DISEAS[illegible] PECULIAR to WOMEN, more especially in [illegible]corrhea. They have accomplished the mo[illegible] [illegible]fying results in GOUT and RH[illegible]TISM where dependent upon ur[illegible] in the blood. In CHRONIC GONO[illegible], SECONDARY SYPHILIS, [illegible] ALL KINDRED diseases, the[illegible] [illegible]rded by all medical men conver[illegible] their effects as decidedly superio[illegible] remedy in the range of medicine or [illegible] mineral waters of the country.

They are put up for s[illegible] containing one dozen Half Gal[illegible] [illegible]ottles, delivered at the Scottsburg De[illegible] the Richmond and Air-Line Railroad, [illegible] per case. Address THOMA[illegible] [illegible]OONE, Proprietor, Buffalo Lithia Springs, Mecklenburg County, Va.

dec21—d1aw[illegible]

C. BOHNEFELD,

Funeral Undertaker,

No. 1 DeGive's Opera House,

Atlanta..........Georgia.

IN connection with the above business I have associated myself with

Mr. MAX GERBER, Artist,

and am prepared to furnish all who may desire FAC-SIMILE LIFE-SIZE BUSTS of themselves, living or deceased friends, in

Plaster Paris or Marble.

Mr. Gerber will carve or mould a hand exactly like the original, thus making a beautiful ornament for the parlor. The public is respectfully invited to call and see specimens of work, and I feel confident it [illegible] d itself. [illegible]